

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

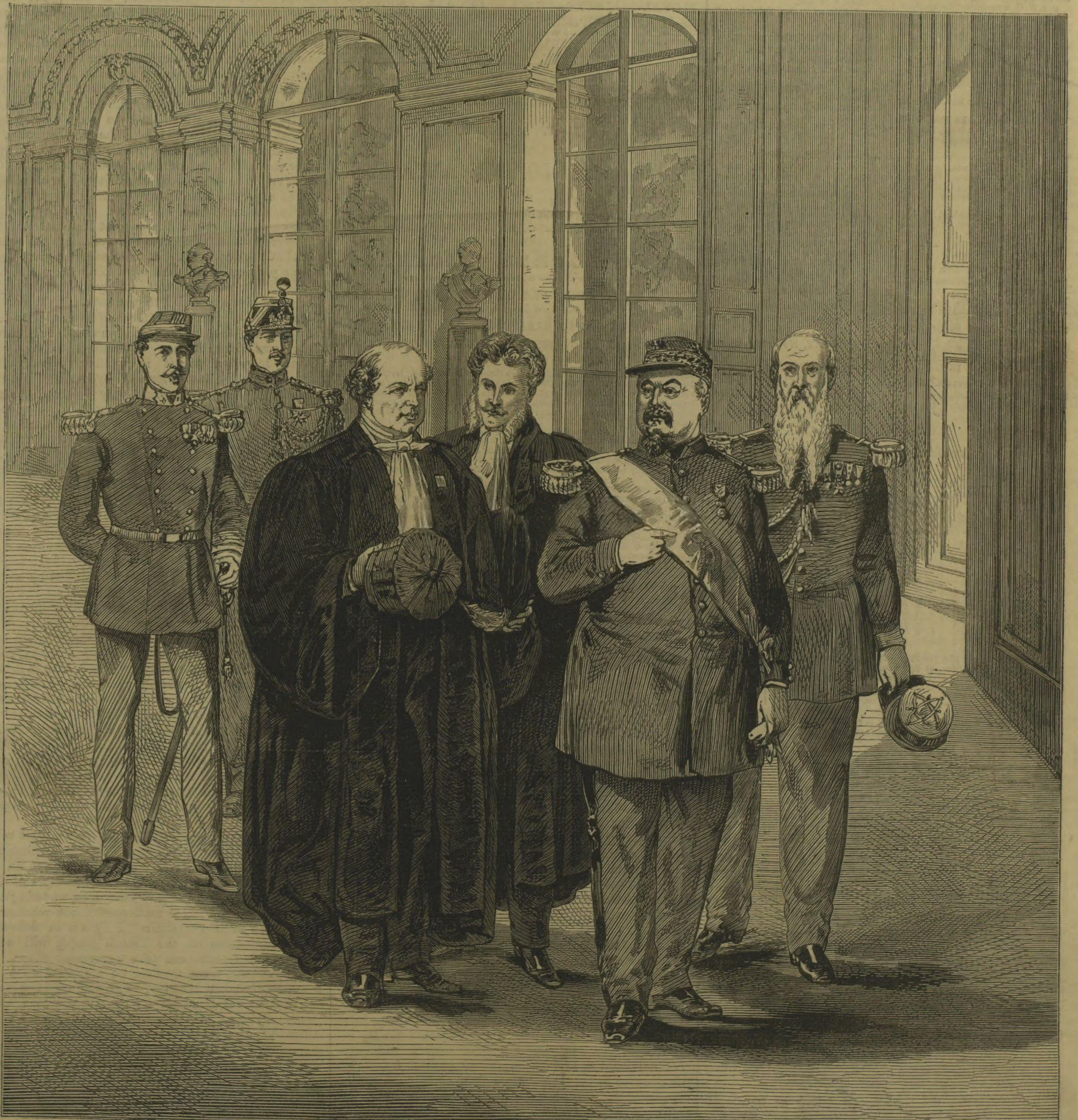


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1782.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½D.



MARSHAL BAZAINE GOING TO HIS TRIAL AT THE GRAND TRIANON, VERSAILLES.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Portreath, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Vyvyan Wallis Popham, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Oporto, the wife of Augustus Joseph Shore, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Candilli, on the Bosphorus, the wife of George H. Clifton, Esq., of a son.

On the 18th inst., at Markgate-street, near Dunstable, the wife of Norman S. Kerr, M.D., F.L.S., of a daughter.

On the 26th inst., at 41, South-street, Park-lane, Viscountess Downe, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., the Countess of Normanton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby, late of the 16th Hussars, to the Hon. Mary S. E. Plunkett, eldest daughter of Lord Dunsany.

On the 20th inst., at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, James FitzGerald Lombard, J.P., Chevalier Legion d'Honneur, Southill, Upper Rathmines, Dublin, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Michael Barry, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at his residence, Beaulieu, Jersey, Francis Bertram, Esq., aged 93 years.

On the 17th inst., at 23, Royal York-crescent, Clifton, Isabella Frances, the beloved wife of Anthony Cliffe, Esq., of Bellevue, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, aged 77 years. R.I.P.

On the 20th inst., at her residence, Crofton Court, Orpington, Kent, Ann, the relict of John Francis Skeggs, Esq., of Farnborough and Orpington, Kent, after fifteen months' great suffering, borne with exemplary patience. Regretted by those who knew her sterling worth and her many thoughtful and kind acts.

On the 17th inst., at Breacart Lodge, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, Sir Francis Hawtrey Cox, Bart., aged 57.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 1.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26.		WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29.		THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30.	
Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.	Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.	Moon's first quarter, 0.10 a.m.	Hare-hunting begins.	Asylum for Idiots, Earlwood, autumnal election at London Tavern, noon.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. G. Humphrey, Prebendary, Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Alfred Barry, Principal of King's College.	Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Oxford Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).	Lincoln Races, autumn meeting (three days).	Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Conway; 3 p.m., the Rev. J. W. Reeve, Chaplain to the Queen.	Crystal Palace: "Der Frieschütz," 3 p.m.	St. George's Hall, 8 p.m., "Musical Evening."	St. George's Hall, 8 p.m., "Musical Evening."	Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Theodora.")	
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Robinson Duckworth.		Dr. B. Behr on German Literature at Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.		Lincoln Races, autumn meeting.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.				Meeting at the Mansion House respecting elections to charities, 2.30 p.m.	
Savoy, closed.				London Church Choir Association, festival at St. Paul's, evening.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.				Crystal Palace: "Il Trovatore," 3 p.m. Great Fireworks.	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.					
MONDAY, OCTOBER 27.		FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31.		SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1.	
Dudley Gallery, Exhibition of Oil-Paintings opens.		Luis I., King of Portugal, born, 1833.		All Saints.	
Medical Society, 8 p.m.				National Gallery reopens.	
French Plays begin at the Holborn Theatre.				Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.	
St. Thomas's Choral Society, commencement of season, 8.30 p.m. (Handel's "Fridolin.")				Crystal Palace: Fifth Saturday Concert, 3 p.m.	
Photographic Society's Exhibition, open daily till Nov. 15.					
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28.					
St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles.					
Streatham Races, October meeting.					

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS CF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
October	Inches.	° F.	° F.	%	0-10	° F.	° F.		Miles.	In.
15	29.952	43.8	42.7	66	5	31.9	54.5	SW. SSW.	73	.030
16	30.045	44.7	41.3	59	1	36.4	58.0	SSW.	49	.000
17	30.090	46.6	44.4	33	4	33.1	58.4	SSW. SW.	115	.000
18	30.010	52.3	49.1	90	8	44.2	59.3	SSW. W.	111	.000
19	30.162	50.4	48.7	94	10	48.6	52.6	NNE.	183	.085
20	29.865	47.4	34.5	74	7	...	53.5	SW. WNW.	233	.000
21	29.662	44.5	42.4	93	10	37.2	53.6	WSW. SW.	453	.214

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.974	30.059	30.139	30.003	30.215	29.813	29.855
Temperature of Air	42.7°	47.0°	47.0°	54.7°	49.8°	52.6°	46.5°
Temperature of Evaporation	43.9°	42.4°	45.8°	52.1°	48.4°	47.7°	42.1°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	SSW.	SW.	N.	SW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 32	4 50	5 10	5 32	5 55	6 22	6 52
7 30	7 48	8 08	8 30	8 53	9 16	9 46
10 30	10 48	11 08	11 30	11 53	12 16	12 46

STEAM.—LONDON TO CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal.—CARLISLE BROTHERS AND CO.'S DUCAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steamships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Barrie	Oct. 31.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	—	Nov. 30.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	—	—
Duke of Lancaster	3015	—	—
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Sailed.

The Duke of Argyll will leave the Victoria Dock on Nov. 1; last shipping day, Oct. 31. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 40s., 50s., and 55s., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Fancesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Dusk. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS IS NOW OPEN at T. M'LEAN'S No. 1 W GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission 1s., including Catalogue.

F. J. SIMMS, the Author, will deliver an Illustrated FREE LECTURE ON PHYSIOGNOMY in WESTBOURNE HALL, Westbourne-street, Baywater, W., London, on MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, at Eight o'clock. TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28, PHYSICAL CULTIVATION AND HEALTH. Admission 6d. Lecture each evening of the week. Physiological Charts and Delineations of Character given daily in the Hall after Monday.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L.

Batemann. Every Evening, at Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. Henry Clayton, Beaumont, Henry Forester, J. B. Howard, F. Charles, Carter, E. F. Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thière, and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by H. W. Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by SIX MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Webber; and Miss St. Ange. Conclude with SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter, Miss Pouncefort, Miss Le Thière, and Miss St. Ange. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—RICHELIEU.—MORNING PERFORMANCE.

In compliance with the expressed wish of many distinguished and influential Families, a Morning Representation of Lord Lytton's Play will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 1. Doors open at 1.30; commence at Two o'clock precisely. Places can now be secured at Box-office and Libraries. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Clatterton.—MORNING PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY, NOV. 10. ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.—Triumphant success of "Antony and Cleopatra," unanimously pronounced by the public press to be the grandest and most gorgeous spectacle ever witnessed on the stage of Old Drury.—On MONDAY NEXT, and during the Week, will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Byder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Rignold, Dolman, J. Morris, Shore, Port, Lickfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames Banks, E. Stuart, Melville, Adeline Gedda, &c. The performances will commence with a Farical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. To conclude with the Farce of MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Last Nights of the eminent Tragedian, Mr. Creswick, who will appear each evening with his son, Mr. Charles E. Creswick, and Mrs. Charles Viner, in a Legitimate Play. The Adelphi Drama, THE WANDERING JEW, on MONDAY, NOV. 3. Adelphi Artists, Scenery, and Appointments.

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ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.

Conductor, Mr. Barnby. THURSDAY NEXT, OCT. 30, at Eight o'clock, Handel's THEODORA (with additional accompaniments by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller). Madame Otto-Alvsleben, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Domes, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Thurlay Beale. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Band and Chorus of 1200. Boxes, £3 3s., £2 10s., and £1 10s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 55, Fenchurch, the usual agents, and at the Royal Albert Hall.

MONTHLY POPULAR CONCERTS, Brixton.—Fifth

Season.—Director, Mr. RIDLEY PRENTICE.—FIRST CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28. Herr Straus, Mrs. Hale, &c. Tickets—Season, 21s., 12s. 6d.; Single, 6s., 2s. 6d., 1s., of Mr. Ridley Prentice, 30a, Wimpole-street, W.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

As the very bold but extremely doubtful experiment which is designed to lay a basis for the future constitution, government, and policy of France draws to its final crisis, uncertainty and excitement very naturally agitate the minds of all classes of the nation. We take the true bearing of that experiment to be whether the French community, as a whole, will submit to the imposition upon it of a sovereignty to which its assent has not been asked, and, if asked, would assuredly be refused. It may be that the course resolved upon by the Parliamentary partisans of Monarchy may suit the present circumstances, and may hereafter win the sympathy and loyalty of the French people. It may be that the understanding arrived at between the Comte de Chambord and his supporters in the National Assembly comprehends a rational guarantee of all the civil, social, political, and religious liberties which the laws of France, as they now stand, are supposed to secure. It may be that the sincere purpose, both of those who presume to give away the Crown and of him who ventures to accept it at their hands, is to govern the affairs of that great nation in accordance with those general principles of policy which may be said to have received the stamp of European sanction. No one interested in the wellbeing of France will be otherwise than delighted to find that in the progress of events this desideratum is realised. Nevertheless, it is always a dangerous thing to prescribe for a nation, in direct defiance of its own wishes, what shall be its future political constitution, and by what organic institutions, and with a view to what primary objects, it shall be per-

manently ruled. The responsibility is vast, the success is doubtful; and failure, if failure should ensue, will bring with it calamities which may extend into the experience of two or three generations.

The real question which is now agitating France to its centre is one which goes far deeper than to forms of government—deeper, perhaps, than most of those who are taking a zealous part in its discussion appear to have discerned. There is nothing in hereditary Monarchy, in the abstract, unsuitable to the genius of the French people. On the other hand, there is nothing in Republican institutions which, in the course of time, they might not adapt to the wise management of their political affairs. We in this country, with our historical traditions, our social distinctions, and our habits of thought and feeling in regard to public matters, have convinced ourselves that, for us at any rate, a Monarchy, surrounded and upheld by free political institutions, and limited in its prerogatives by a strong chain of precedents, is the best form of Government, and are very apt to suppose that what suits us so admirably might be found equally suitable to the wants of other peoples. It is clear, however, that such is not necessarily the case. Forms of government, though not unimportant, are far less important than the national spirit which makes use of them. Unfortunately, in France at the present moment the national spirit is about to be ignored, both in relation to the form which government shall take, and the principles which it is intended to express. For two generations, at least, the French people, whilst exhibiting frequent changes of opinion in regard to what may be called the machinery of government, have, under all changes, constantly maintained that it should rest upon foundations sanctioned by the national assent; that the authority by which it is put in motion should be authority emanating from their will; that there are no rights but such as they choose to give; no prerogatives but those which they see good to recognise; and that, on the whole, and in the last resource, the nation transcends in authority the magistracy, whence-soever it might come to them, by which the laws of the nation might be prescribed, administered, or annulled.

The experiment on the eve of being solved in France directly reverses these conditions. We lay no great stress upon the fact that the present National Assembly was elected without the smallest reference to the question it is about to decide. Constituted a Sovereign Assembly for one purpose, it is intent upon exercising its supreme authority for another and totally different purpose. Elected to give expression to the national will in regard to conditions of peace with the Germans, and to make provision for the faithful and punctual fulfilment of those conditions, it has determined to apply the powers intrusted to it in settling upon a permanent basis the future form of government. Such a usurpation of authority could only be justified by its ascertained accordance with the will of the people. What renders the political situation in France so pre-eminently perilous is that the Parliamentary partisans of Monarchy, having abundant reasons to suspect that their object is not agreeable to the desires of the French nation, take every precaution which the letter of the law allows them to prevent the inhabitants of France from giving legal effect to their preferences. There are now a dozen vacancies in the National Assembly. There is a near balance of opinion in that body even as it is now imperfectly constituted. There is a moral certainty that every one of these vacancies would be filled by an opponent to the projected Restoration, and that the Assembly, if allowed to fill up its normal number of members, would unquestionably reject the propositions of the Monarchists. This, however, is a consummation which is to be prevented at any cost. The will of the French people is not to be accurately expressed, though it might be by a National Assembly chosen for other ends. Several constituencies are accidentally unrepresented there, and are to continue unrepresented, lest their voices should change the decision of the majority. Nothing can justify this mode of settling a great national problem. It is unfair; it is known to be unfair; and it is avowedly adopted for the sole reason that otherwise the design of the men who have resolved to place Henri V. upon the throne would find their plan rejected by a majority of Parliamentary representatives.

We are not quite certain that this project will be crowned with even immediate success. Notwithstanding the arbitrary suspension of electoral writs, and in spite of the immense pressure which the Ministers of President MacMahon can bring to bear upon wavering members, it remains yet a matter of doubt whether this attempt to settle the affairs of France in defiance of the unwillingness of the French people will not be frustrated before it can take permanent shape. One thing, however, must, we fear, be reckoned upon as a certainty. Should Henri V. be proclaimed in virtue of his Divine right, there are no guarantees which he can voluntarily give to the people, no intentions of policy which he may have resolved to pursue, no personal virtues or kingly liberality which he can cherish, which will effectually prevent him from attracting towards himself an *entourage* of aspiring and, perhaps, plotting Monarchists, which will pervert the policy of his reign into paths which the majority of his subjects will utterly condemn. Those paths will conform far more closely to the past professions of the Comte de Chambord than to

the best intentions of the Legitimist Monarch; and France, we fear, while sullenly acquiescing in a dénouement which she cannot prevent, is but too likely, at no very distant period in the future, to avenge the insult inflicted upon her self-respect by dethroning, dismissing, and disinheriting the last of the Bourbons.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues to sojourn at Balmoral Castle. Prince Leopold visited Dr. Robertson at Indego, and Sir John and Lady Clark at Tilliepronie, on Thursday week. The Right Hon. James Stansfeld arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance upon the Queen. On the following day the Earl of Kintore and the Earl and the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen arrived at the castle, and, together with the Right Hon. James Stansfeld and Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, dined with her Majesty. The Hon. Harriet Phipps and Sir William Jenner left Balmoral. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Braemar, where horses were changed at the Invercauld Arms, after which her Majesty drove to Derry Lodge, at the foot of Ben Macduie. The Queen partook of luncheon in the open air, and afterwards returned to Balmoral. The Earl of Kintore and the Earl and the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen left the castle. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Lees, of the Abbey Church, Paisley. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, walked to Crathie and paid some visits to the villagers, returning by the Craig Green walk to the castle. The Right Hon. James Stansfeld dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, makes frequent excursions on Deeside.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, visited the British Museum on Thursday week. In the evening her Royal Highness went to the Strand Theatre. On the following day the Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg visited the South Kensington Museum and in the evening went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. On Saturday last the Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough at Londesborough Park. In the evening the Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg went to the Lyceum Theatre. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses, with Prince John of Glücksburg, attended Divine service. In the evening Prince John of Glücksburg left Marlborough House en route for the Continent. The Prince accompanied Prince John to Charing-cross station, whence his Highness travelled by the South Eastern Railway to Dover. On Monday the Prince went to Newmarket. His Royal Highness has also been on a visit to the Duke of Rutland at Cheveley Park. The Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, went to the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday evening. The Prince will visit Lord Walsingham at Merton Hall on Nov. 10. His Royal Highness will also shortly visit Mr. W. A. Tyssen Amhurst at Dillington Hall. The Princess has appointed Lady Suffield to be a Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness, vice the Marchioness of Camarthen (now Duchess of Leeds), resigned; also Miss Elizabeth Charlotte Knollys to be a Woman of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness, vice the Hon. Mrs. William Grey (now Countess Gustave d'Otrante), resigned; and Countess Gustave d'Otrante to be an Extra Woman of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Windsor on Saturday last from Scotland.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) has complied with the wish of the committee that the Woodhouse Home for Young Girls, in connection with the National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, shall in future be known as the Princess Louise Home for Young Girls, Woodhouse, Wanstead. Her Royal Highness is patroness of the society.

His Excellency the Duke Decazes, French Ambassador, has left town on a visit to Earl and Countess Granville at Walmer Castle, whence his Excellency goes to Paris.

The silver wedding of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter was celebrated at Burghley House, Stamford, on Friday, the 17th inst.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Guildry, held on Monday, Mr. James Craig was, without a division, elected Lord Dean of Guild for the ensuing year.

During the last three months the Marine Society sent from its training-ship thirty-four boys into the Royal Navy, and fifty-eight into the mercantile marine.

A new home and school for orphans of seamen who belonged to the Royal Navy is to be erected at Portsea. The Queen and Baroness Burdett-Coutts head the list of donors.

The Cambridge Town Council on Monday resolved to proceed at once with the building of a new Corn Exchange, an operation which has been long delayed by litigation as to the site.

Sir C. B. Adderley, M.P., speaking at the annual meeting of the Salfrey Reformatory, on Tuesday, expressed his satisfaction at the undoubted diminution of crime in this country. He did not attribute the decrease to any change in our system of secondary punishments, but to the gradual spread of education and enlightenment, more especially amongst the lower classes.

Sir Stafford Northcote presided at the annual conference of the poor-law authorities which began at Exeter on Tuesday. A paper was read by Dr. Acland, who insisted upon the point that those who were engaged in the preparation and conduct of Parliamentary schemes relating to sanitary matters should be men who had local experience.

In a report presented to the Commissioners of Sewers their sanitary committee, after complaining of the large quantity of adulterated tea which they believe to be in bond in London, express their belief that a large percentage of the imports is not tea at all, but the leaves of various plants. The commissioners have adopted this report, which recommends that communications should be made with the Government in order to the introduction of a bill appointing inspectors to examine every cargo of tea brought to this country.

The Lord Mayor presided on Wednesday at a meeting held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, for the purpose of settling the preliminary arrangements for the Hospital Sunday, 1874. The Bishop of London proposed the first resolution, declaring the expediency of appointing a Hospital Sunday next year. His Lordship said that this year's Sunday had produced £28,000, and he was sanguine enough to hope for £40,000 next year. Mr. Erudenell Carter seconded the resolution, which was supported by Dr. Allon, and carried unanimously. A second resolution fixed June 14 as the Hospital Sunday of 1874.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced on Saturday from 6 to 7 per cent.

The London *Mirror* of last week recorded seventeen anonymous donations of £1000 each to various London charities, and several donations of the same amount have since been announced.

A banquet was given on Tuesday at the Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, to the Clothworkers' Company, the Stationers' Company, the Fruiterers' Company, and the representatives of other companies connected with the Corporation of London.

The weekly meeting of the London School Board was held on Wednesday, when several resolutions with reference to the establishment of industrial schools were discussed. Two of these were agreed to, and the consideration of the others was adjourned until next week.

Archbishop Manning, in addressing a large meeting of Irishmen on Clerkenwell-green, on Sunday afternoon, spoke strongly against the drinking customs of the country, and advocated strict temperance as the best means of reducing pauperism and securing the proper education of the young.

At the General Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, the Aldermen received the report of the committee with the estimates for the enlargement of the City lunatic asylum. Mr. Alderman Besley said the expense would be £9000, and the increased accommodation was necessary for the pauper lunatics. The report was adopted.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 97,287, of whom 34,282 were in workhouses and 63,005 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 4280, 17,900, and 32,619 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 722, of whom 503 were men, 182 women, and 37 children.

Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of health and public analyst for the city of London, presided, last Saturday, at the first meeting of the present session of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, of which he is the chairman, and read a paper "On the Right Use of Disinfectants." The meeting was held at the Scottish Corporation Hall, and there was a large attendance of members.

A visit of inspection was paid, last Saturday, to the establishment of the National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, situated near Wanstead. The inmates were found healthy and happy. Princess Louise takes the greatest interest in this institution, and in May last requested that it should be called after her name. It will, therefore, in future be known as Princess Louise's Home for the Protection of Young Girls.

The gratitude of the British exhibitors for the services rendered to them by Mr. Cunliffe Owen at the late Vienna Exhibition has found expression in a handsome testimonial, consisting of a piece of plate, accompanied by a purse of 1300 guineas, together with a case of jewellery for Mrs. Owen. About 275 gentlemen subscribed nearly £1700. The testimonial was presented on Tuesday at a banquet held at Willis's Rooms—Mr. Colin Minton Campbell occupying the chair.

A quarterly general meeting of the governors of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, Sir E. Hilditch in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for the past quarter had been £1239, and the expenditure £452 6s. 8d. Among the donations received had been one from the Duke of Edinburgh. The invested funds were as follow:—Three per Cent Consols, £38,530; Northumberland Fund, £5671; Exchequer Bonds, £300. Grants were made amounting to £463.

Considerable controversy has lately arisen respecting the mode in which candidates are elected to the metropolitan charities, and, it having been alleged by many that the present system is open to very great objection, a preliminary gathering has been held at the Mansion House on the subject, and a more general meeting has been called by the Lord Mayor for the 30th inst., for the discussion of the points which have been raised. The principal suggestions offered for consideration are that there should be no public polling, but that the election-papers should be sent to the subscribers and returned direct to the managers of the institutions.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a report was presented from the works committee recommending the main body not to contribute towards the improvement in St. Paul's-churchyard by setting back the cathedral railings, inasmuch as it did not provide for opening up the northern roadway for carriage traffic. After a discussion, however, the further consideration of the matter was adjourned for three months. The works committee of the board recommended yesterday week, on a communication from residents of Westminster, on the subject of the continuation of Derby-street and Parliament-street to the Victoria Embankment, that the board do adhere to their previous resolution—viz., that they are not prepared to form the approach in question. After a long discussion, the report was adopted.

Persons desirous of seeing what skill and care can effect, under adverse circumstances, in the culture of flowers, should inspect the annual show of chrysanthemums in the Temple Gardens, which is now open to the public. Under the culture of Messrs. Newton and Dale, the respective gardeners of the Inner and Middle Temple, the chrysanthemums now attain a high state of perfection, and an increasing interest is yearly felt in the exhibition. The latest and perhaps finest specimens of the Japanese kind are the Elaine, a beautiful white flower, and the James Salter. Then there is the Prince of Anemones, well able to hold his own; and noteworthy among the incurved ones are the Golden Beverley, the Countess of Dudley, the Delight, Pio Nono, Nil Desperandum, and the Jardin des Plantes. These flowers will be in bloom a fortnight longer.

Last week 2434 births and 1283 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 166, while the deaths were 198 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 55 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 32 from different forms of fever, 30 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 403 deaths last week, against numbers increasing from 296 to 399 in the four preceding weeks; 150 were referred to phthisis, 139 to bronchitis, and 79 to pneumonia. To different forms of violence 42 deaths were referred; 37 were the result of negligence or accident, including 19 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 3 from suffocation. Three cases of suicide and 1 of infanticide were registered. Three deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The report from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich shows that the temperature last week was nearly 2 deg. below the average; one night the atmosphere was within 2 deg. of the freezing point.

The winter session of the Royal Geographical Society will open with a paper by Sir Samuel Baker on the geography of the countries which have been the scene of his recent adventures in the region of the Nile Lakes. On account of Sir Samuel's other engagements, the meeting of the society will be held on Nov. 3 instead of Nov. 10, as had been previously announced.

Professor Fawcett, M.P., on Wednesday night delivered an address at the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, in commemoration of the opening of its fiftieth session. Mr. W. Lloyd Birkbeck, president of the institution, occupied the chair. In reviewing the past history of the institution, Mr. Fawcett dwelt on the remarkable and unprecedented success which it had attained since its formation. It had now 2600 students attending its classes; its curriculum was as wide and general as that of any University.

Our Illustration, in last week's Paper, of a London Anglers' Club weighing the fish captured by some of its members, to adjudicate the prize or the honorary record due to the successful wielder of rod and line, has not been correctly understood by a few readers of this Journal. It was never designed to represent the actual Monday evening meetings of the London Piscatorial Society, at the Star and Garter, 44, Pall-mall, but an anglers' club of modest pretensions which exists in another quarter of London. The Piscatorial Society, we believe, is composed of gentlemen belonging mostly to the higher middle class, and personally enjoying, in some instances, the privilege of access to reserved waters in parks or private demesnes. Its exploits are therefore of a style rather superior to those within the reach of the less fortunate sportsmen, whose means and leisure for their favourite pastime are comparatively limited; and for this reason alone we mentioned the Piscatorial Society, as the leader of many institutions with a similar purpose in view. The society was established so long ago as 1837; its number of members is restricted by the rules; but it is, we are glad to hear, in a flourishing condition. Mr. James Lander, as before mentioned, is the honorary secretary this year.

MARSHAL BAZAINE ON HIS TRIAL.

The letters of our Paris Correspondent will relate the progress from day to day of Marshal Bazaine's trial by the court-martial at the Grand Trianon, Versailles, upon the indictment preferred by order of the National Assembly against him for misconduct in his surrender of the Imperial army and fortress at Metz three years ago. We have given some illustrations of the scenes attending this most important trial; the large Engraving for our Extra Supplement of last week showed the interior of the hall, converted for the occasion into a court of justice, with the Judges—his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale and nine other general officers—sitting at their table; the accused Marshal, with his counsel and aide-de-camp, seated before them on the left-hand side, and the prosecutors and reporters on the opposite side. A view of the exterior of the Grand Trianon, built in the reign of Louis XIV. for Madame de Maintenon, is presented in this Number; and the front-page Engraving shows Marshal Bazaine, as he may be seen any day when the Court sits, going through the corridor to attend his trial; behind him walk his two legal advocates, Maître Lachaud père and Lachaud fils, with Colonel Vilette, their assistant upon the details of military business. A couple of gendarmes form the guard which daily conducts this distinguished State prisoner to and fro between the Grand Trianon and the ville of Trianon-sous-Bois, where he resides under arrest pending his trial.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

The mighty machine of Time, which never stops or slackens its speed, but is always grinding up the present lives, animal or vegetable, individual and social, of all things to which life has been lent, completes the orbit of seasons for another rolling year. Winter, "frosty, but kindly," which held every plant or germ of a plant in the security of a wholesome sleep, has faithfully delivered its beneficent trust to the soft hand of gentle spring; and the nurselings of the year have thriven. The touch and breath of that blessed season, when the miracle of God's bounty to the earth is renewed, have sweetly unbound their natural energies: the sap has risen to course through their tissues like blood through arteries of flesh. By the mystic powers of chemical affinity, they have made the elements of air and water, and the components of a fertile soil, to become the substance of their daily growth. The Sun has smiled down upon them out of his glowing azure vault; the winds have kissed them, and whispered a promise of future strength and wealth; the rain has wept over them its tears of joyful love, and not of sorrow, for Nature cannot deeply grieve or wholly die. And we have seen the majestic might of summer once more arisen, as in the years of our youth, and of the old time before us, and of the long time which shall be after us, triumphant in all forms of living organism that inhabit earth, sea, and air of this whirling globe in the vastness of space. The foliage has greened, the flowers have blossomed, the fruits have ripened, and their seeds have burst from the vegetable womb; the birds have paired with songs of amorous delight, the children of all cattle, like the young of mankind, have come to their birth and tasted their mothers' milk; the earth is again replenished with a million species of vigorous existence, all capable of enjoyment—all compelled, by the one Divine law of creation, to help and serve and feed each other. The summer has shown us all this, but the summer too, has passed away. Another law, which is not sad to the soul that aspires to a life beyond this of mere physical organisation, begins to enforce its sway when, later, Autumn lets fall the withered leaves. It is decreed by the Sole Wisdom of the Universe, for the common good of all creatures in every region of space and epoch of time, that the bodily forms of individual being shall have but a transient existence. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth," and the multitudinous leaf that was spread or tossed aloft, to catch the boon of air and light from the summer sky, now drops or flutters down, a dry and dead thing, hopeless and worthless save as nutriment for what the soil is hereafter to bring forth in its turn. This, too, is the law and method of animal, even of human, existence amidst the ever-changing variety of products, alike renewable as perishable in their successive generations, that make up the collective life of the earth. It will be even so with these little people in our Artist's design, who are now shouting with innocent glee, while playing with the fallen leaves of autumn beneath that aged beech-tree, which has witnessed the infant sports of their grandsires and grandmothers, but which testifies by its own decay to this important truth.

This is the state of man:—To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a-ripening, nips the root,
And then he falls, as I do.

But there is another word or two which might be added to complete the story.



OUTSIDE THE GRAND TRIANON DURING THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.



AUTUMN LEAVES

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 23.

The schemes for promoting the Restoration advance apace. A meeting was held yesterday of deputies belonging to the Right Centre under the presidency of the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, who communicated to it the resolutions which the Fusionist Committee proposed should be submitted to the Assembly, and which declare the national hereditary and constitutional Monarchy to be the Government of France; that the Count de Chambord is called to the throne, with right of succession to the Princes of his family in the direct male line; that the principles of the public law of France are upheld, as well as the right of the national representatives to vote the taxes for each year. Finally, the inviolability of the Sovereign under Ministerial responsibility is assured and the tricolour flag maintained, with certain modifications, supposed to be the spangling of it with fleur de lys. The proposed resolutions are understood to have been unanimously adopted and communicated to the members of the Left Centre. Some reports even assert that the Left Centre, or at any rate the Casimir-Périer group of it, accepted them, and that an early convocation of the Assembly was determined upon; but these latter statements are contradicted on very good authority. Nevertheless, at the meeting of the Permanent Committee, which will be held to-day, the question of convoking the Assembly before the specified time is expected to be brought forward.

One thing is quite certain, that we are on the eve of a decisive battle, and that before many days are over the future of France will be revealed to us. Ever since MM. Chesnelong and Lucien Brun returned from Salzburg with the astounding intelligence that the Count de Chambord had abjured the white flag, which he had previously declared he could not abandon without dishonour, and had virtually admitted the principle of the national sovereignty, which he had so often insulted in his manifestos, the greatest agitation has prevailed in both Royalist and Republican circles. The former talk of a majority of fifteen, while the latter assert that they can count upon eight votes more than their opponents. One must remember, however, that on the morning of May 24 M. Thiers maintained that he could count on a majority of forty, and yet a few hours later the Royalists gained a signal victory.

The Republicans will, no doubt, be strengthened by the votes of the Bonapartists and by those of the members of the Left Centre who are in accord with M. Léon Say. Great efforts are being made to rally all waverers to the Republican side; and it is said that, among others, M. de Salvandy, upon whose vote the Orleanists have all along counted, has pledged himself to support the popular cause; and, further, that M. André, one of the directors of the Bank of France, who was elected through Conservative influence, has cut himself adrift from the Royalists. The Republican organs are full of letters and protestations from provincial deputies proclaiming their hatred of the Monarchy, and eighteen Paris deputies have signed a manifesto declaring that they will energetically resist any Royalist restoration. M. Vautrain, who has been re-elected to the presidency of the General Council of the Seine, has issued an address, in which he announces that he will defend existing institutions, which he believes to be as necessary to France now as he believed them to be in 1851.

On the other hand, M. Johnston, the Marquis de Pléue, Admiral Saisset, and M. Target—the last of whom so coolly abandoned his old protector, M. Thiers, on May 24—writing to their constituents, declare that they do not recognise anyone's right to dictate to them how they are to vote; and they will obey only their own consciences.

The *Journal des Débats* shows symptoms of new vacillation. After publishing an article on Monday, in which it stated that the Monarchical restoration was certain, on Tuesday it undertook the defence of the Republican party. In the course of three months it has changed its opinions four or five times, and Royalists and Republicans alike are growing disgusted with the equivocal conduct of M. John Lemoine.

To complicate the situation, Marshal MacMahon has formally declared that he will not remain in power after the vote of the Assembly; while M. Boulé, the Minister of the Interior, has tendered his resignation. If the Assembly meet before the appointed time, as it is said it will do, on the pretext of increasing the issue of the Bank of France, it will be to hurry on the settlement of the Monarchical question before the twelve unrepresented electoral circumscriptions can return their deputies. M. Léon Say has wrung an unwilling promise from Marshal MacMahon to the effect that the Government will carefully consider the question of convoking the two millions of electors who are unrepresented in the Assembly before the vote on the Restoration is taken; but there is little probability of the Cabinet yielding to the desires of the country. Should the coming battle result in a Republican victory, it is very likely that General Chanzy will be elected to the Presidency pro tem., as most of the Opposition journals advocate his candidature. In that case M. Thiers would be Vice-President of the Council, and virtually ruler of the country. He is reported to have stated that he should prefer that post to the Presidency of the Republic, as his acceptance of that office would prevent his taking part in the Parliamentary debates.

The agitation into which the Royalist and Republican intrigues have thrown the country has naturally reduced the interest felt in the trial of Marshal Bazaine to a minimum. His interrogatory, on Friday last, was extremely searching. The Duc d'Aumale proved that he sent despatches, on Sept. 15 and 23, to the Government of National Defence at Tours, in which he asked for information, but gave none; and pointed out that he neglected the excellent opportunity of General Bourbaki's departure at the close of September to send news by him. The Duke would not admit that the change of Government altered the Marshal's military duties, to which Bazaine rejoined, "My position was unprecedented. I was, in a certain sense, my own government. The duties of a military chief are strict when a legal Government exists; but I by no means admit that to be the case in presence of an insurrectionary power. There was no Government then; there was nothing." Fixing his cold grey eyes upon the speaker, the Duke quietly observed, "You forgot, then, M. le Maréchal, that France still existed." The remark created a great sensation in the court, and many murmurs were heard among the auditory, which was evidently displeased with Bazaine's previous unpatriotic reply. At the close of the sitting some agitation was caused by the Marshal's allusions to the oath he had taken to the Emperor, which prevented, he said, his obeying any other power.

His examination was brought to a close at an early hour on Saturday. He defended himself for not having destroyed the ramparts of Metz and the war material in the fortress before he surrendered by indicating this dilemma: that if the negotiations for a capitulation had been broken off he would have rendered his position untenable, and that, once the capitulation signed, it would have been a breach of faith to mutilate anything. When asked what more rigorous conditions could have

been inflicted on him than those he finally accepted, he stated that Metz might have been treated as a town taken by assault, and pillaged. Respecting the flags, he alleged that had his orders been acted on with sufficient promptitude they would have been burned.

The first witness called on Monday was Marshal Leboeuf. He was followed by Generals Lebrun, Jarrus, and Coffinières, who detailed the various circumstances of the Marshal's taking the command of the Army of the Rhine. Then came MM. de Kératry and Jules Favre, who stated that they had waited on Count Palikao, in company with M. Ernest Picard, to obtain the command for Marshal Bazaine, in consequence of M. de Kératry having received a visit from Madame Bazaine, when she told him that the Emperor interfered with everything, and that her husband must have complete liberty of action. Count Palikao, who next made his appearance, stigmatised Messrs. Kératry and Jules Favre as a brace of liars, and the sitting was brought to a close amid considerable agitation. On Tuesday MM. Schneider and Rouher corroborated M. de Palikao's testimony to the effect that the Marshal obeyed an order and had not intrigued for the command; and Marshal Canrobert, with Generals Ladmirault, Bourbaki, and Frossard, gave some curious details concerning the battles which preceded the retreat of the army to Metz. They were unanimous in calling the attention of the tribunal to the great valour of Bazaine, who was always in the front ranks; and the picture that they all four painted of the confusion that reigned in the Army of the Rhine only corroborates what we previously knew.

SPAIN.

The Spanish squadron arrived at Gibraltar, under the command of Admiral Lobo, on Wednesday week. Admiral Lobo has been relieved of the chief command of the Spanish squadron, and Rear-Admiral Chicarro has been appointed his successor. It is stated that Admiral Lobo has been summoned to Madrid, and will be tried by a court-martial for his conduct of the siege of Carthage. The startling intelligence has arrived that the Numancia, insurgent ironclad, has run down her consort, the Fernando el Católico, off Cape Mierla, owing to the unskillfulness of the crews in manœuvring those vessels. The catastrophe is said to have been attended—as well it might—with great loss of life, the greater part of the crew of the Fernando having been carried with her to the bottom. The Carthage ironclads arrived off Valencia on Sunday, accompanied by six English and French men-of-war, and demanded money and provisions. Preparations were being made by the inhabitants of the town to oppose the landing of the insurgents, and Admiral Yelverton and the commanders of the other foreign ships have announced that they would not allow Valencia to be bombarded unless four days' notice was given. The Spanish squadron left Gibraltar on Tuesday morning for Carthage. On the same day the insurgent vessels left Valencia, also for Carthage, after plundering ten more ships. They failed, however, in their attempt to capture the Spanish gun-boat in the harbour.

In the north the Carlists have resumed the interruption of railway communications. Some further slight advantages are claimed by the Republican troops. Don Alphonso, the brother of Don Carlos, having failed to procure the disgrace of Saballs, has abandoned the Carlist cause and withdrawn from Catalonia along with his staff. Don Juan, the father of Don Carlos, ran a narrow escape of being captured while he was passing through Catalonia, but has arrived safely in France. The Carlists in Biscay have obtained 4000 Remington rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. Don Carlos has held a review at Estella, where he has several battalions.

The new Captain-General and Civil Governor of Cuba embarked, on Thursday week, at Santander for Havannah.

General Sickles, who is now the United States Minister at Madrid, has received from the Spanish Minister of War the present of a handsome sword specially manufactured at Toledo.

The Government has ordered its representatives in Paris to make a complaint about the conduct of French officials in Spain.

ITALY.

The present Parliamentary Session has been closed by Royal decree, and the new Session is to open on Nov. 15.

The Minister of Finance has submitted to the Budget Committee certain modifications of his estimates for the financial year 1874. The deficit, which was originally estimated at 107,566,000*fr.*, is now set down at 109,937,000*fr.*, being an increase of 2,371,000*fr.*, which includes the whole military expenditure. Taking into account the balances of previous Budgets, the net deficit is reduced to 49,299,000*fr.*

The committee appointed to carry out the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property at Rome took possession on Monday of six convents. At the convent of the Roman College the rector read to the delegates of the committee a protest drawn up by the Society of Jesus, declaring that the college was a Papal institution possessing an international character. Formal protests were also presented at the other colleges. The delegates simply received the protests and handed certificates for the income to be paid to the colleges. The proceedings (the telegram says) were carried out with scrupulous regularity.

A telegram in the *Daily Telegraph* says that the first scientific congress held at Rome assembled on Monday, in the Great Hall of the Horatii and the Curatii in the Capitol. Count Mamiani presided on the occasion, and delivered the opening address. There was a large gathering of scientific men from all parts of Italy. Dean Stanley also was present. The Minister of Public Education and Count Pianciani, the Syndic of Rome, were the principal speakers.

The deaths are announced at Brescia of General Enrico Cerate, who distinguished himself in the wars of 1859 and 1866; and at Turin of Engineer Noe, who constructed the Cavour Canal.

GERMANY.

The health of the King of Saxony has been causing great anxiety. The relations between Saxony and the German Empire are regarded as satisfactory in the Speech which was delivered from the Throne on the opening of the Diet.

Archbishop Ledochowski, who threatened to excommunicate a professor of theology at Posen for having signed an address of fidelity to the Emperor of Germany, has been fined 300 thalers for that conduct. In default of payment he is to be sent to prison for two months.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at St. Poelten on Friday, the 17th, where he was met by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The two Monarchs embraced each other most cordially. The Emperor of Austria shook hands with Prince Bismarck. Besides the leading authorities, Bishop Binder and the members of the Cathedral Chapter were present at the station. The Archdukes and their suites having been presented, both Monarchs drove to the palace of Schönbrunn, enthusiastically cheered on the way by immense crowds of people. The Emperor William wore the uniform of his Austrian and the Emperor Francis Joseph that of his Prussian regiment. All the Vienna journals publish leading articles welcoming the Emperor William, and allude in terms of approval to his Majesty's rebuke of the presumptuous claims made by the Pope in his letter. The presence of Bishop Binder, as above mentioned, seems to have made a great im-

pression. It is noted that the Emperor William shook hands with the Bishop and conversed with him for some time. A visit to the Exhibition—which is to be closed on Sunday, Nov. 2—took place on Saturday. On Sunday morning his Majesty attended Divine service in the Lutheran church. While at the theatre at Schönbrunn, on Sunday, the Emperor of Germany expressed to the Emperor Francis Joseph the pleasure which his visit to Vienna had afforded him, and added that he would consequently delay his departure until Thursday. The Emperor of Austria thanked his Imperial guest, and the two Sovereigns shook hands with great cordiality. On Monday the Emperor of Germany visited the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Countess di Girgenti, and Count Andrassy, and drove afterwards to the Exhibition. In the evening both Emperors were present at the performance of the ballet at the Opera-House, during which the Emperor of Austria left the theatre to receive Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia at the Southern Railway station on their arrival from Italy. The Emperor of Austria paid a visit to Prince Bismarck on Monday. The latter visited the Archdukes of Austria. In the afternoon Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy visited the United States Minister. At the Court dinner given on Tuesday night the Emperor Francis Joseph proposed the following toast:—"My most heartfelt wish—namely, to welcome my dear friend and brother before the close of the Universal Exhibition in Vienna—having been fulfilled, I raise my glass with joyful heart and warm thanks to the welfare of our dear guest. Long live his Majesty the German Emperor and King of Prussia." The Emperor William replied:—"Your Majesty, allow me to express my warmest and most friendly thanks for the gracious words we have just heard. I join thereto the expression of my gratitude for the hospitable and friendly reception which the Empress, my consort, and my children met with here. It is especially gratifying to me to have been able to return during the Exhibition the friendly visit which your Majesty, together with his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, paid to Berlin last year. The friendly sentiments exchanged between us then, which have been repeated here now in their full extent, are a pledge of European peace and of the future welfare of our peoples. I drink to the prosperity of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, my exalted friend and brother."

The Emperor has appointed Prince Charles Auersperg, President, and Count Wrona and Count Trautmannsdorf, Vice-Presidents of the Upper House of the Reichsrath.

Count Hohenwart, formerly Prime Minister of Austria during the brief period of feudalism supremacy, has once more emerged from the privacy of retirement by accepting election into the Reichsrath by the district of Krainburg.

The elections to the Austrian Reichsrath, the first which have taken place by direct suffrage, have been concluded in 169 constituencies. The result shows that 102 Constitutionalists have been returned and 67 Federalists, including Clericals, Feudalists, and Czechians. In Bohemia the Czechians have lost several seats: 30 Germans and 33 Czechians have been returned. In Galicia the Poles have for the most part been beaten by the Ruthenians. A large majority of Constitutionalists is expected.

The Minister of Finance has officially declined to render any assistance towards obtaining money for the relief of the Viennese stockbrokers, though he will aid them in their project for amalgamating the building banks.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Emperor will remain in Livadia until Nov. 1. The Empress will not leave till later. The Duke of Edinburgh, who is staying at Livadia, has visited Sebastopol, and been present at the trial of a new Russian ironclad. The Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis have arrived at Livadia by steamer from Taganrog.

Portions of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt have been inundated by the Neva, which had risen ten feet above the ordinary level.

Advices received in St. Petersburg announce that General Kaufmann quitted Khiva on Aug. 12 with the Russian troops. He parted from the Khan on the most friendly terms, and left with him 500 muskets and some cannon to enable him to maintain order among his people.

DENMARK.

In consequence of the rejection of the Budget by the Folkething, yesterday week, by a majority of 53 votes against 45, the King dissolved the Chamber, and ordered new elections to be held on Nov. 14 next. At the conclusion of the reading of this Message from his Majesty on Saturday cheers were raised for the King and the fundamental laws of the kingdom.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Osmalie, in brilliants, upon General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador.

The *Turquie* announces that, in accordance with an Imperial decree which has recently been signed, the Vacoufs of Constantinople and all other parts of the empire are to be secularised. The tax on landed property will at the same time be abolished, and several imposts which impede the extension of agriculture and commerce will be suppressed. A committee will be appointed to bring about an equilibrium in the Budget, and will be presided over by the Grand Vizier.

At a meeting of the International Tonnage Conference last Saturday a large majority of delegates expressed a strong opinion in favour of Moorson's system of calculating the gross tonnage of ships, but the discussion was adjourned at the request of the French delegates.

EGYPT.

The first Budget ever published in Egypt has been issued by authority of the Khedive. It gives details of the estimated revenue and expenditure for the twelve months from Sept. 10, 1873, to Sept. 10, 1874, and shows revenue equal to £10,166,000, and expenditure equal to £9,046,000, leaving a surplus of £1,120,000. The Government has sent to London £1,255,000, to pay the bonds and acceptances falling due between Nov. 1 and 7. The necessary funds to meet the obligations of the Government falling due in December are also ready.

AMERICA.

Mr. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has delivered a lecture on the financial situation, in which he advised the temporary expansion of the currency for present relief. He expected that the Government would shortly resume specie payments. A general resumption was not yet, however, practicable. It was necessary, said Mr. Boutwell, to await the equalisation of the currency with coin, the development of industry, and the restoration of the balance of trade in favour of America. Mr. Merriam, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, has had an interview with Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the Treasury. They both considered the present condition of affairs to be very hopeful, and regarded the financial disturbance as at end. Mr. Merriam advocated immediate legislation for the resumption of the currency and free banking.

Later returns correct the first reports received respecting the Ohio elections. According to the official returns, a Demo-

cratic Governor has been elected by a small majority. The other State officers are Republican, but the majority of the new Legislature of the State is Democratic.

Strong equinoctial gales have occurred whereby several land telegraph lines have been broken and communication has been interrupted. Many canal boats sank during a gale near Verplank, Hudson river, and fifteen lives were lost. A bridge over the Susquehanna has been swept away by a violent storm. The prevalence of warm weather has increased yellow fever at Memphis. There are now 1000 persons attacked by the epidemic in that city.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney states that, on the 17th inst., Mr. Lloyd, the Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, made his Budget speech. The surplus of 1872 amounts to £124,000, after paying deficiency debt to the amount of £390,000. The telegram adds:—A surplus is almost certain for 1873 of £655,000. This, carried forward to 1874, makes the estimated surplus for that year £200,000, after paying £334,000 balance of deficiency debt, abolishing ad valorem duties, and reducing specific duties to fifty-five articles, and after providing for an additional expenditure of £170,000.

INDIA.

A Calcutta telegram to the *Times*, dated the 20th inst., states that a severe famine rages over all Behar, including Tirhoot, is dreaded if the rain should still hold off. Scarcity is certain, except in the eastern districts. The railway is carrying grain from Calcutta. Prospects in Bikaner and Raampootra are improved. In Burdwan fever has reappeared.

Another telegram from the same source says:—Compromises between landlords and tenants have been effected in Pubna and Bogra, but a failure of rain threatens complications. In Behar and Benares the prospects are especially gloomy. Prices are rising. Sir G. Campbell has instructed the officials to watch the product of the crops. The Rajpootana desert tracts are suffering.

A steam-transport is to be hired to convey a regiment to the Gold Coast, and a smaller vessel will be sent out with stores.

The cable between Singapore and Hong-Kong has been repaired.

Every English soldier who is sent out with the Ashantee expedition is to be provided with a pocket filter.

Advices have been received in New York from the Sandwich Islands announcing that King Lunalilo is recovering.

Riel, the half-breed, who was the chief instigator of the insurrection in Manitoba in 1869-70, has been elected member of the Dominion Parliament for that district.

A new comet has been visible for several nights by the aid of the powerful telescope at the Roman Observatory. It is described as most brilliant, with a tail of extraordinary splendour.

The completion of another Indian trunk railway is announced. By the opening of the Krishna Viaduct, Bombay and Madras are brought into direct communication.

The railway across the Isthmus of Panama having been threatened by revolutionary disturbances which have broken out in that State, a body of American seamen have been landed to protect the line from injury.

A Paris journal publishes the following curious paragraph:—"The oldest journal in the world is published at Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same characters, and on the same kind of stuff as took place a thousand years ago."

A large cask of Schloss Johannisberg of 1861, reputed the finest wine the famous vineyard of Prince Metternich ever produced, was sold recently by auction at the cellars on the spot, and was knocked down to a Russian agent at the price of 28,000 gulden, which will make the hock cost as nearly as possible 20 gs. a dozen when bottled, supposing there is no loss or waste in the process.

The whaler *Ravenscraig*, which rescued the members of the *Polaris* expedition, arrived in Dundee yesterday week, bringing an interesting relic of the unfortunate explorers. This consisted of one of the boats constructed by Mr. Chester, in which the castaways effected their escape from their winter quarters. The sail is a curious piece of workmanship, and is composed of many pieces of clothing dexterously sewed together. The *Ravenscraig* brings a young Esquimaux, about eighteen years of age, found on drift ice. On Wednesday the whaler *Erik* arrived in Dundee, having on board Dr. R. W. D. Bryan, who was astronomer to the expedition; B. Manch, seaman; and J. W. Booth, fireman. All the men are in excellent health, and do not exhibit any traces of vicissitudes or privation. According to evidence given by Dr. Bessel, the death of Captain Hall was solely due to natural causes.

Letters have been received from the *Western Morning News* correspondent with the Challenger scientific expedition. The Challenger was, on Sept. 25, at Bahia. Having thoroughly explored the rocky desolate islands of St. Vincent and San Jago, belonging to Portugal, a long stretch across the Atlantic ensued, through depths averaging 2000 fathoms, to the vicinity of the African shores. With a view to investigate the currents, the course was shaped for St. Paul's Rocks, a lonely cluster in mid-ocean, one square mile in area, and 60 ft. above the sea level. Thence the vessel sailed (Aug. 30) for another cluster, 300 miles distant, known as Fernando Noronha. On arrival great disappointment was experienced by refusal of permission to land. The islands are used as a penal settlement by Brazil. America was then made for, and Pernambuco reached on Sept. 14. Schoolmaster Briant was missed at St. Vincent, and subsequently found dead on a high mountain peak.

An amnesty demonstration, in which from 30,000 to 40,000 persons took part, was held in Newry on Sunday. Mr. John Martin, M.P., presided, and Mr. Callan, M.P., Mr. Bigger (Belfast), Mr. Ferguson (Glasgow), and other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

Gloucester had its first Hospital Sunday on Sunday last, when sermons were preached in all the places of worship in the city. The institutions selected for benefit were the County Infirmary, the Eye Institution, the Children's Hospital, and the Gloucester Provident Dispensary. Bishop Ellicott preached in the cathedral in the morning, when there was a large congregation. The total amount collected amounted to about £300.

The collection of antiquities made by Mr. George Smith during his late expedition to Assyria has been presented to the nation by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. T. Winter Jones, writing to those gentlemen on behalf of the trustees of the British Museum, says:—"The trustees have directed me to request that you will accept their best thanks for this munificent donation of a class of antiquities which could not have been acquired by purchase, and which could only have been secured by a special mission and excavations such as have been carried out under your auspices."

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Austen, John Thomas, to be Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
Barnes, F.; Rector of Helmdon, Northampton.
Beilby, Samuel; Curate of St. Thomas's, Dudley, Worcester.
Bird, J. J. S.; Curate of South Cerney, Gloucestershire.
Blundell, Augustus Richards; Vicar of Llanerhanger, Crucorney, Mon.
Bone, F. J.; Vicar of Stratton, Cornwall.
Bosanquet, C.; Vicar of Christ Church, Folkestone.
Brealey, Frederick; Vicar of Easingwold.
Bury, J. M.; Rector of Friesthorpe, Lincolnshire.
Calthrop, Gordon; Chaplain to the Lord Mayor-Elect.
Cann, John Ponsford; Vicar of Davidstow.
Carroll, Thomas; Incumbent of Hilton.
Clough, John; Rector of Clifton-cum-Glanton, Notts.
Compton, Berdmore; Vicar of All Saints', Margaret-street.
Coxe, Seymour R.; Vicar of Hawthorn; Vicar of Brompton, Northallerton.
D'Arcy, John Bertrand; Vicar of Clonfield, Oxon.
Davies, Evan; Rector of Llanllyfni, Carnarvonshire.
Davies, Daniel Owen; Vicar of Llandinorwig, Carnarvonshire.
Davis, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Wharton, Cheshire.
Edwards, Henry Gray; Rector of Llanfachreth with Llantigall and Llanvghened, Anglesey.
Ellis, Richard; Vicar of Sherburn (East Riding).
Fardell, H. W. K.; Rector of Ludbrooke, Lincolnshire.
Ford, Alfred William; Curate of St. Sidwell, Exeter.
Fox, William; Rector of Stanton-by-Dale, Derbyshire.
Gedge, J. Denny; Rector of Methwold.
Grigg, T. N.; Rector of Lambley, Notts.
Handcock, Charles; Perpetual Curate of Hursfield, Cheshire.
Hannah, John Julius; Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Brighton.
Harland, Edward; Prebendary of Eccleshall, in Lichfield Cathedral.
Hawker, John Manley; Vicar of Ide, Devon.
Helder, Francis William; Curate of Lee, Kent.
Hills, W. S.; Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Rochester.
Hughes, W.; Rector of Llanendwyn and Llandwye, Merionethshire.
Hutton, A. W.; Rector of Spridlington, Lincoln.
Jenkins, Edward; Vicar of Malpas, Newport.
King, Eustace; Vicar of Lullington, Derbyshire.
Lane, Charles; Perpetual Curate of Wheelock, Cheshire.
Lloyd, John; Vicar of Llanddeinol, Cardiganshire.
Lockwood, J. Travis; Vicar of Pampisford, Cambridge.
M'Arthur, Charles Chapman; Rector of Fishley, Norfolk.
Malsker, William Ernest; Vicar of Royston.
Master, Gilbert Coventry; Perpetual Curate of Rainford, Lancashire.
Mottram, Henry G.; Curate of Martin Hussington, Worcester.
Newcombe, Arthur; Vicar of Claydon Steeple, Buckinghamshire.
Faulett, J. D.; Vicar of Moreton Jeffries.
Pecina, Henry Horace; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Kinpale.
Peshall, Samuel; Rector of Oldberrow, Worcestershire.
Pheps, E. R.; Vicar of Long Compton, Warwick.
Prickard, William E.; Vicar of Clyro with Bettws Clyro, Radnorshire.
Rawnsley, R. D. B.; Rural Dean of Candleshoe, No. 1.
Rees, David; Vicar of Talley, Carmarthenshire.
Remington, Thomas Machell; Rector of Cloughton.
Richards, Richard; Vicar of Penrhoslligwy, Anglesey.
Robeson, H.; Vicar of Mildenhall.
Serjeant, J. S.; Vicar of Twycross, Leicestershire.
Shaw, Thomas Maynard; Curate of North and South Stoke, Lincolnshire.
Stoddley, T. A.; Assistant Chaplain of St. Thomas's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Story, R. L.; Vicar of Lockington, Leicestershire.
Symonds, Horatio Giles; Rector of Winthorpe, Notts.
Walters, John Thomas; Rector of Ideford, Devon.
Waugh, Arthur T.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's Chapel, Brighton.
Williams, John Evan; Vicar of Llanwenllwyfo, Anglesey.
Winslow, Forbes Edward; Vicar of Epping, Essex.
Woodroffe, J. N.; Vicar of Towcester, Northampton.
Wyndham, Edmund; Vicar of Yeovil-cum-Preston.

Miss Hilton, of Canterbury, laid, yesterday week, the memorial stone of a church at Leysdown, Isle of Sheppey.

Kirkby Wiske church was reopened, on the 25th ult., by the Bishop of Ripon, who preached at both services, after it had been restored, at a cost of £3000, by Mr. Street, R.A.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of the Right Rev. T. E. McDougall, formerly Bishop of Labuan, to a canonry in Winchester Cathedral.

On Thursday morning the confirmation of the election of the Right Rev. Dr. E. Harold Browne to the Bishopric of Winchester took place in the parish church, Cheapside.

The subscribers to the fund raised for a testimonial to the Bishop of Ely, on his leaving that diocese, have resolved to divide it, and devote one part of it to some diocesan purpose.

The parish church of Farnworth-with-Kersley has been reopened, after being renovated and beautified. The cost of the works is about £4500, and Mr. R. Knill Freeman is the architect.

We are requested to state that on Monday next, the 27th inst., and on every succeeding Monday, the Bishop of London will be in attendance at London House, from eleven till two, to receive his clergy and others having business with his Lordship.

A beautiful stained-glass window has been placed by Lady Duke to the memory of the late Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., in the parish church of Loughton, Sussex, where he had for many years resided.

The rectory of Shepton Mallet, worth £863 per annum, with the Rector's right of alternate presentation, and an accompanying right of presentation to a district church, of the annual value of £150, has been put up to auction, and bought in at £3600, the reserve price being £4000.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Ely performed his last official act in Cambridge as Bishop of the diocese by laying the foundation-stone of a new church at New Chesterton, a suburb which has of late considerably increased in population. The edifice, when completed, will accommodate 1000 persons.

The Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Beech-hill, near Reading, has, during the past summer, been improved by the completion of the north aisle and enlargement of the vestry and organ-chamber. The work has been executed from the designs of Mr. Butterfield.

The Bishop of Oxford has issued a circular setting forth the suggestions which have been made with respect to the Wilberforce memorial, and intimating that if all who were ordained or confirmed by the late Bishop lent a helping hand missionary studentships might be founded in addition.

The parish church of Winkleigh, North Devon, one of the largest in the west of England, was reopened on Wednesday with much ceremony, after thorough restoration. The whole structure may be said to be new, and has been adorned with carvings in oak. The whole cost, amounting to nearly £7000, has been defrayed by Mr. G. H. Pinckard, of Combe House, Godalming, Surrey, a native of Winkleigh.

It has been determined to honour the memory of the late Vicar of Sheffield by building a church—to be called the Sale Memorial Church—in the district of Dyer's-hill. The work was one which Dr. Sale had deeply at heart, and which he was endeavouring to promote just before his very sudden death. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* publishes a first list of subscriptions amounting to over £6100, including six donations of £500 each. Among the subscribers are a Wesleyan and a Jew.

The London Church Choir Association intend holding their first great service at St. Paul's on Thursday evening, the 30th inst. The choir will consist of those of many of our London churches, including the special evening service choir of St. Paul's, numbering altogether over a thousand voices. The service (evening prayer) will consist of Tallis's festival music, Parry's service canticles, Anthem, and "Hallelujah Chorus," preceded by a hymn sung by the choir fully surpliced in procession. Great preparations are being made in the cathedral for the coming event.

Mr. Henry Crawshaw, of Oaklands, has offered £1000 towards the erection of a new church at Newnham, near Gloucester.

There has been a remarkable series of services in Ely Cathedral to celebrate the twelve-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the original monastery by St. Etheldreda. Bishop Harold Browne made it the occasion for taking a dignified and impressive farewell of his diocese; Dean Merivale was the fit historian of the past, Sir Gilbert Scott described the building, and Canon Kingsley assisted in the preaching, which was crowned with the eloquence of the Bishop of Peterborough. The beautifully-restored cathedral, with its crowded congregations, was a glorious sight.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Lord Chancellor presided, on Wednesday night, at a banquet which took place in Oxford to celebrate the jubilee of the Union Society attached to that University. Several peers were present, and amongst the members of the House of Commons who attended were both the representatives of the University and the senior member for the city. In proposing one of the loyal toasts, the chairman pointed out that the eldest and the youngest sons of the Queen were members of the union. Among the speakers were Earl Beauchamp, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Goschen, Archbishop Manning (who was received with "prolonged cheers"), Lord Stanhope, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Attorney-General, and the Marquis of Salisbury.

In the Congregation held on Tuesday afternoon the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, whose seat had become vacant on account of insufficient residence during the past year, was re-elected a member of the Hebdomadal Council. No votes were given for any other candidate.

At a meeting of the warden and council of Keble College, on Thursday week, the Rev. E. King, D.D., was elected a member of the council for the vacancy caused by the death of the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. C. H. Prior, B.A., Caius, who was bracketed third wrangler in the mathematical tripos, and second class in the classical tripos, has been elected to a fellowship of Pembroke.

The Girton College for women is now established, and the tutorial staff, with their girl students, are now in residence, and have commenced the collegiate year. The college is a substantial building, erected in pleasant grounds on the Huntingdon-road.

At the meeting of the annual convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland, held on Wednesday week, Professor Nesbitt, of the Queen's College, Belfast, moved a resolution to the effect that the privileges of the University be extended to women. After some discussion, Professor Nesbitt's motion was lost, an adjournment *sine die* being carried by 17 votes to 16. The annual meeting of the Senate to confer degrees was held on Thursday, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. The heads of colleges and professors having entered the hall in procession, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Dominic Corrigan, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, took the chair. In his opening address he reviewed the progress of the University. The degrees were then conferred, and the prizes distributed in the usual form.

CIDER-MAKING IN NORMANDY.

A village festival in Normandy, at the yearly celebration of the apple-gathering business, which is rather important to the agriculturists of that province, was the subject of one of our illustrations last week. This seasonable occasion is to the Norman rustic folk what the vintage is to those of Burgundy or the Gironde, as we lately remarked, for cider is the wine of an extensive fruit-growing district on the shores of the Channel, and in some measure likewise in the west of England. The making of cider is a process requiring skill and care, but more especially in controlling the fermentation after the juice of the apples has been drawn off into casks. Before this stage of the manufacture the crushing of the apples to pulp, called "must," and squeezing of the juice out of the must, are performed by very simple machinery, as is shown in our Engraving of an apple-mill. This consists of a circular stone trough, 18 ft. in diameter, with a heavy round grindstone, which is set upright in the trough, and which is trundled around the circle by a horse or other animal, harnessed to the moving beam above. The apples, placed in the trough, should be so completely ground as to reduce the rind and the core to pulp, and to break the seed-pips; a handful of must, when squeezed in the fist, ought to pass out between the fingers. It is then poured, a thick sticky mass, upon cloths, or upon layers of straw, which are piled on each other, and are so placed together in the cider-press. The juice is left standing awhile in tubs or vats, but is transferred to other vessels for the critical fermenting process.

The site for the military centre in Oxfordshire has been selected. It is to be at Bullington, near the University city.

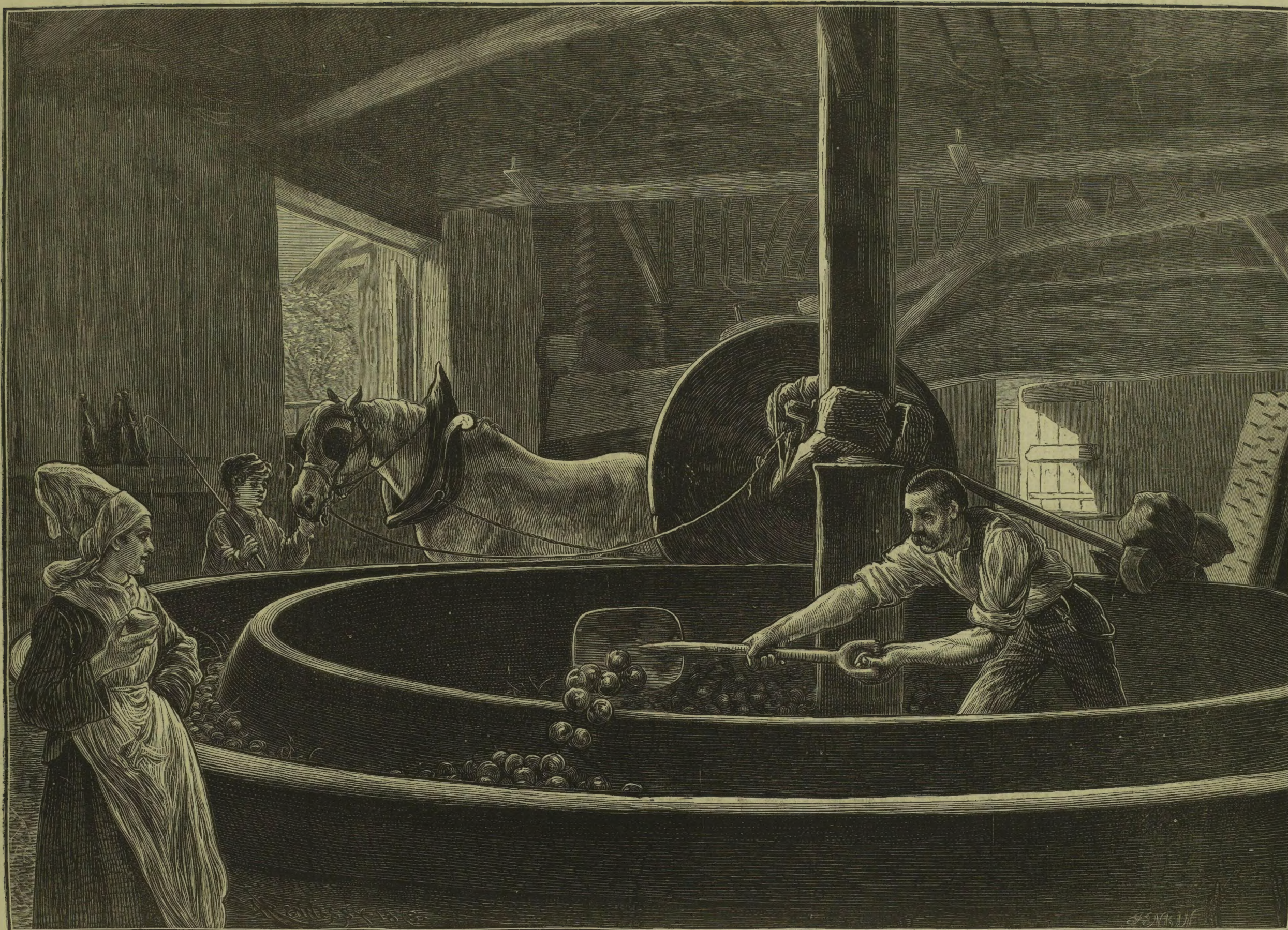
A meeting of the Dundee Presbytery was held on Wednesday, at which the Rev. William Knight, against whom proceedings have been taken on account of doctrinal differences, resigned his position as a minister of the Free Church.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Seamen and Marines Orphan School and Home at Portsmouth, held on Tuesday—Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy presiding—the director announced that the War Department had given a site for their institution, and that £1861, including £50 from the Queen, had been received towards enlarging the Home.

The Langton estate, in the parish of Kirknewton, Northumberland, containing altogether 956 acres, was offered, last week, at the Auction Mart, by Messrs. Beadel, and sold to the representative of the Earl of Durham for £63,000. The Swarland estate, in the same county, comprising a mansion and 2585 acres (in a ring fence), was bought in.

A review and sham fight between the Dover and Shorncliffe garrisons were held, on Thursday week, before the Duke of Cambridge. The Dover forces, which numbered nearly 600 men more than the Shorncliffe portion, were under the command of Colonel Macdonald, A.A.G., of the south-eastern district; and the Shorncliffe garrison was commanded by Lord A. Russell. His Royal Highness inspected the troops at Chatham, on Saturday, and afterwards drilled them. He complimented them on their admirable appearance.

The appointment of Lord Justice James, Lord Penzance, and Mr. George Ward Hunt, M.P., as Commissioners to inquire into the alleged grievances of military officers consequent upon the abolition of purchase is gazetted. They are to report whether the grievances set forth in the memorials from the officers should be compensated on the ground that they fall within the principle of recent legislation, though they are not expressly included in the words thereof. The Commissioners held their first meeting on Tuesday.



CIDER-MAKING IN NORMANDY.



"HARD PRESSED," DIPLOMA PICTURE BY MR. R. ANSDALL, R.A.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Now and again, amidst the superabundance of extra-Parliamentary utterances, there is to be heard the voice of a subordinate member of the Ministry; and lately the electors of East Sussex have had the satisfaction of hearing one of their members, who fills that character for the first time. Though he has accepted the office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, as that function does not entail the penalty of re-election, Mr. Dodson only came before the constituency in the usual how-d'ye-do way as an ordinary member. He contrived, however, in the course of his speech, to show that, as the now first aide-de-camp to the most comprehensive and skilful of Chancellors of the Exchequer, he has been making himself acquainted with the outlines of finance, and he put the whole story of revenue into an epigram when he said that the duties on beer and tobacco paid the cost of the Army, those on tea and sugar and licenses defrayed the charge for the Navy; that those on wine and spirits in general sufficed to meet the interest on the National Debt; while the impost on gin had met the amount incurred under the Geneva award. Otherwise his speech was pleasant and cheerful, probably because he may have felt that his being a member of the Government, and one who is always at the side and the ear of the Premier, may have increased the chances of his return hereafter for East Sussex, which it has been whispered were rather doubtful. The advent of Mr. Dodson to the Treasury Bench may prove important in other respects than a merely official one. By virtue of his Ministerial position he might well become, as it were, an assistant leader at very late hours when turbulence runs high, when Mr. Gladstone is absent and Mr. Lowe (who as Home Secretary will be deputy leader) is aggravating; for Mr. Dodson's long experience as Chairman of Committees in controlling the House is likely to make him an influence when that potent assembly gets racy and boyishly petulant, loquacious and noisy. With him at Tunbridge the other day was his colleague, Mr. Gregory, who, speaking of him rhetorically, is of the dry-as-dust school, and therefore was appropriately intrusted with a discourse in honour of the clergy.

Those who take an interest in such things and are still anxious for revelations about the reconstruction of the Ministry in August last, have probably been looking anxiously for a platform appearance of Mr. Baxter, who ought to know all about it. But he is yet tantalising, for though he has appeared twice at public gatherings, once he had to discourse only on a local church matter, and the second time, recently, he had only to deliver an essay on America, which did not gain a prize offered by the Cobden Club in 1868. However, it is to be hoped that the hour of Mr. Baxter's revelations is not far distant. It is intelligible enough that, in the early days of the Gladstone Government, and during the Childers régime at the Admiralty, it was not easy to reconcile the position of a dockyard member and an Under-Secretary in that Ministry. So probably Mr. Otway found it; and, if so, the spirit which moved him to prefer to be the independent representative of a constituency to continuing a subordinate official was highly creditable; and this action tended to improve Mr. Otway's position in the House, good though it was before. Possibly, however, he still finds it a little awkward to act the administrative reformer and economist and the liberal wage giver to a Government establishment at the same time. If, to the very scrutinising eye, any such awkwardness is discoverable in a speech which he has been making of late at Chatham, it is doubtful whether it was apparent to the general world and to his then listeners in particular. In truth, there is a fine tone of frankness, a breezy air of earnestness, about Mr. Otway's way of speaking that must be more effective on a platform even than it is in the House; and it may be said that his speech at Chatham, the other day, was a good specimen of his manner and his manner.

It has happened more than once ere now that a gentleman has been chosen as the representative of a metropolitan borough because he either was or was going to be Lord Mayor of London. It is the fortune of Mr. Lusk that he was member for Finsbury years before he could hope to be Lord Mayor, so that the influence attaching to that position in reference to his election was very remote indeed. No doubt he will bear the double burden, civic and Parliamentary, with that cheeriness which distinguishes him, and by means of which, imbued with a judicious comparative reticence, the result of some experience, he has been converted from something of a bore, in the carrying on of his mission as a close critic of the Estimates, into a commentator whose comments are sprinkled with dry jokes. Indeed, he seems now to look at all objectionable items of public expenditure of the six-and-eightpenny class, which he most affects, from a comic point of view—though, perhaps, like many quips and jests, his may come out of the depths of a melancholy hopelessness of his being ever able to arrest a single section of a money vote. There was no special significance about a recent address of the Lord Mayor elect to his friends in Finsbury; but he was pleasant and genial, and gave tokens of the manner in which he will preside in those halls of dazzling light in which he is predestined to stand the central figure for the next twelve months.

It is observable that several more or less recent elections have resulted in the return to Parliament of gentlemen of that aristocratic trade called brewers. What Johnson called in the case of one of that class the "potentiality of wealth" is thus exemplified; and something else is also exemplified—namely, the potentiality at elections of the genus publican. One of the latest of the so-called Conservative victories has been achieved in East Staffordshire by the return of Mr. Samuel Allsopp. In choosing him the constituency gave proof of its entire devotion to the brewing interest; for has not Mr. Allsopp been made colleague to Mr. M. A. Bass, who has sat for this particular district of the county and the borough of Stafford consecutively for some years? It would thus seem that politics are not the moving impulse in the elections there. *Tros Tyrinusve*—Conservative or Liberal—what matters it, so that a brewer represent Staffordshire? Thus it has happened that a new rivalry is created between the great houses of Bass and Allsopp; and it will be in some sort kindred to that previously existing, inasmuch as it will be for the two gentlemen in question to strive to show which is the better man as a member, as they have hitherto sought to prove the better as producers of that which is now the nectar of England. There was a very goodly gathering of local personages at a feast to celebrate Mr. Allsopp's return the other day; and the new Commons man so spoke as to lead to the conclusion that as a politician he has no more liking for "the poor creature, small-beer," than he has for it in his other and more familiar vocation.

The Lord Mayor of London, who, with the Lord Mayor of Dublin and several provincial mayors, was present at the banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Earl of Derby, on Thursday week, was entertained at luncheon at the Liverpool Townhall on the following day, about sixty gentlemen connected with municipal affairs being invited to meet him.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE DROVER'S HALT."

We have already engraved a picture by John Phillip from the extensive collection of works by that artist and by his friend Thomas Creswick, at the London International Exhibition. As another special illustration, we now reproduce an example of the latter—one of the most pleasing, if not one of the strongest or most varied, of English landscape-painters. Doubtless, the cool and quiet monotony and the light and feathery touch of the foliage in Creswick's landscapes are seen to less advantage, and may rather serve as a foil to the warm and strong colour contrasts and the broad handling of the figure-pictures with which they are brought into juxtaposition. Making due allowance, however, for the exceptional severity of the comparisons that are almost compelled by their present collocation, it is easy to understand the popularity which these landscapes have long enjoyed. Creswick seldom attempted to be impressive, yet he was always happy in choice of subject; his observation did not lie outside the range of ordinary perception, and his treatment is intelligible to all. He loved the simple, sweeter aspects of rural England—gentle undulations of hill and dale, variegated interspaces of woodland, and pasturage, and arable; the placid windings of river and stream, or the tiny cascades of the Yorkshire becks, with skies of spring tenderness or summer serenity; and we do not tire of the representation much more speedily than of the original. In the specimen before us we have some of the elements of English scenery above named, with others not less characteristic, such as the old farm-buildings, with their rough and littered adjuncts, and live stock, all the more picturesque for the irregular construction; the farmstead itself, the windmill on the hill, and so forth. Mr. Ansdell, however, has supplied the most prominent animated and picturesque element in the incident which gives the title—a drover halting, and, while he smokes a quiet pipe, giving a rest to his pony, dogs, and fleecy charge. We need hardly say that these figures are very cleverly introduced; the way in which the sheep are distributed is as true to their habit when tired as it is helpful to the composition. Such brotherly collaboration was not unfrequent with these two artists, and has also been used by Mr. Creswick, with other painters. The picture is the property of Mr. A. Collic.

"HARD PRESSED."

The picture we engrave "tells its own tale" as regards the subject with a degree of spirit and truth which requires no enforcement, and Mr. Ansdell's technical characteristics must be quite familiar to our readers. But the work has the additional interest of being the artist's "diploma picture"—that is to say, it is presented to the Royal Academy upon Mr. Ansdell receiving his diploma of full Academician, in conformity with the usage which has obtained since the foundation of that institution under its first president, Sir Joshua Reynolds. Such samples of the powers of each artist that has been admitted into the pale of "the Forty" should, in course of time, and if adequately representative, form a most interesting epitome of the history of British art since 1768. Unfortunately, however, many of the diploma pictures are very inferior productions of the respective painters compared to the work which Mr. Ansdell has presented. A reason for this may have been that the Academy diploma pictures formed, till recent years, but a semi-private collection; they were placed in the meeting-rooms of the Academicians, and rarely seen by the public. The historical illustrations of British art in the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition of 1857, in the International Exhibition of 1862, and in the recent winter exhibitions at Burlington House have, however, shown the value of the collection, and at the same time indicated the great importance it might have acquired. In the new building in Piccadilly (which, by-the-way, is rapidly approaching completion), in those portions not appropriated for the ordinary exhibitions, a gallery is set apart for the diploma works, to which the public is to be admitted, and we have no doubt that the arrangement will act as an incentive to future R.A.s elect to contribute their best productions.

MUSIC.

At the third Crystal Palace concert of the present series, two important sacred works were given—Mendelssohn's hymn, "Lord, bow Thine ear unto me," for contralto solo, chorus, and orchestra (op. 96), and Schubert's cantata, Miriam's Siegesgesang ("Song of Miriam"). The latter is one of the several pieces by Schubert that were first made known in this country by performances at the Crystal Palace, where the cantata referred to was brought out in November, 1868, having been once again given a few weeks afterwards. The work is full of melodious beauty and grace of style, although scarcely anywhere rising to the height of religious sublimity. The fine hymn of Mendelssohn is one of various pieces of sacred music in which he has manifested sublime thought and high art almost equal in degree to that displayed in his oratorios "St. Paul" and "Elijah," although in more limited forms. This, like the cantata of Schubert, is for a solo voice (in this case a soprano), chorus, and orchestra. The solo passages were sung by Madame Patey, those in the "Song of Miriam" having been rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. Saturday's concert included the skilful violin-playing of Mr. Henry Holmes in a "concertino di bravura" (with orchestral accompaniments) of his own composition—a clever work, well suited for the display of Mr. Holmes's high executive powers. Another effective solo performance, of a very different kind, was Dr. Stainer's interpretation of one of the grand pedal fugues of Sebastian Bach. The lady vocalists already named contributed each an operatic aria, and the orchestral pieces were M. Gounod's overture to "Mireille" and Mozart's symphony in C (No. 6).

The arrangements for next year's National Music Meetings at the Crystal Palace have just been announced. On this (third) occasion the competitions will be restricted to classes for choral music and military bands, three days being appropriated thereto—June 23, 25, and 27, the dates alternating with those of the triennial Handel festival, which recurs in 1874.

The Bristol Festival commenced on Tuesday and terminated yesterday (Friday). We gave, a month ago, an outline of the arrangements, and need now only remind readers that the purpose—like that of all our provincial music meetings—is the praiseworthy one of aiding the cause of charity; in this instance, by adding to the funds of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, the Bristol General Hospital, and other benevolent institutions. The orchestra, as previously specified, consisted almost entirely of the members of the band employed by Mr. Charles Hallé at his Manchester concerts, and the performances have been conducted by that well-known pianist. Mr. George Riseley and Mr. Charles Stone, local professors, have acted

respectively as organist and chorus-master. The first morning performance consisted of Haydn's oratorio "The Creation," that of Wednesday having been devoted to Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The solos on the first occasion were sung by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Otto Alvsleben, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Those on the second morning were assigned to the same singers, with the addition of Madame Patey, Miss Julia Wigan, and Mr. Rigby; and the exception of Mr. L. Thomas and Mr. Sims Reeves, the latter of whom was disabled by illness. The miscellaneous concert of Tuesday evening included, besides vocal solos and part-songs, Beethoven's symphony in C minor, the overtures to "Euryanthe" and "Guillaume Tell," and Mr. Hallé's performance of an impromptu of Schubert and a "Tarantella" of Heller. Wednesday evening's concert was of a similar nature. The overtures were Beethoven's "Leonora," Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and Mendelssohn's "Meerestille;" the symphony, Mozart's in E flat. Mr. Hallé's solo was Weber's "Concert-Stück," with orchestra; and the vocal music included some part-singing by the capital Bristol Festival Choir. The only specialty of the festival occurred on Thursday morning, when Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," was performed for the first time. Of this and the other closing performances we must speak next week.

Mr. Henry Holmes, the eminent violinist, has begun a new series (the eighth) of his pleasant "musical evenings," at St. George's Hall. His first programme included Beethoven's first string quartet in F and Haydn's in C (from op. 33); a violin solo of Handel, Mozart's sonata in E minor for piano and violin; and Chopin's rondo for two pianos. The quartet party comprises, besides Mr. Holmes as leading violin, Mr. Folkes as second, Mr. Burnett as viola, and Signor Pezze as violoncello. The pianists named for the first evening were Miss Channell and Mr. F. Westlake, and the vocalist was Miss A. Sinclair.

This week's schemes of M. Rivière's promenade concerts included a Verdi night on Tuesday, a Weber night on Wednesday, a grand Welsh festival on Thursday, an operatic night on Friday, and a national ballad selection for to-night (Saturday).

The Sacred Harmonic Society will commence its forty-second season on Nov. 21 with performances of Haydn's first mass, Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio, "Christus," and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum." During the season Dr. Crotch's oratorio, "Palestine," is to be revived.

The sixteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts will commence at St. James's Hall on November 10, when the quartet party will consist of Madame Norman-Neruda, Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mr. Charles Hallé will be the solo pianist, Miss Alice Fairman the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict will conduct. At the first Saturday afternoon performance, on Nov. 15, Dr. Hans von Bulow will appear as solo pianist.

Mr. Walter Bache's Pianoforte Recital is to take place on Monday afternoon at the Hanover-square Rooms, and his grand evening concert, with full orchestra, is fixed for Nov. 27 at St. James's Hall.

Mr. Carl Rosa's opera company, which is now pursuing a successful career in the provinces, will begin a short series of performances in March next at Drury Lane Theatre.

THEATRES.

ROYALTY.

Miss Henrietta Hodson is to be congratulated on her return to the Dean-street theatre, which under her management will achieve a certain prosperity. It was reopened under her conduct, on Saturday, with a revival of Tobin's comedy of "The Honeymoon." The reproduction of this drama is sure to provoke recollections of the calamities of authors, and of dramatic authors in particular, in relation to the management of theatres, and their habitual indolence in regard to the claims of new writers. Twelve new dramas by Mr. Tobin had been offered to managements only to be treated with neglect, and when the thirteenth had been accepted the poet was on a voyage for the benefit of his health, and died before it was produced. The comedy thus snatched from oblivion proved to be a work of consummate art, in which the various beauties of several preceding dramas were curiously blended. It was, in fact, an elaborate mosaic so skilfully accomplished that it was difficult to detect the fact, the result being a wholesome harmonious that none would suspect it was a compilation. The dialogue was, besides, so poetic, so witty, and managed with such exquisite tact that it proved irresistibly charming. It is seldom performed, however, without abridgment, and Miss Hodson has preferred to give it in three acts. This gifted actress, of course, assumes the principal character for her own, and supports it with spirit and taste. She was ably supported by Mr. G. Ward, who, as the Duke Aranza, played with excellent propriety. Mr. Wyndham made a good Rolando, and Mr. J. Clarke a most amusing Jacques. The secondary female characters are efficiently sustained. Miss Augusta Wilton, as Zamora, and Miss Maggie Brennan, as Volante, were both enchanting. The comedy was preceded by the old farce of "Neighbours and Lovers," and succeeded by a new one entitled "The Realm of Joy"—being a free adaptation by Mr. F. Latour Tomline of "Le Roi Candaule," a piece produced at the Palais Royal, abounding in fun and practical joking. The scene is in the lobby of the Court Theatre, where a play offensive to the Chamberlain is being performed. An old gentleman and his two daughters arrive, on the understanding that the latter shall withdraw from the box when any improper dialogue is impending, and return when the danger is over. Of course, they take advantage of the opportunity to meet their lovers and effect their escape. Two husbands, too, are exhibited who take each other's wives to the play, where they meet, to their mutual embarrassment. The "row which they make in the lobby" causes the box-sitters frequently to open the door and remonstrate with the delinquents—a situation which pleases the audience.

PRINCESS'S.

Among the parts in which Mr. Charles Dillon has distinguished himself as an actor, that of Louis XI. is not the least. It will be recollected that Mr. Charles Kean made a great hit in the part, in an improved version of the play by Mr. Boucicault. Others have attempted it with inferior results; but to Mr. Dillon has been reserved the credit of adequately supporting the character. Mr. Dillon is equal to the rôle, and not seldom rises to the expression of the most subtle emotions, or to that of the tragic terror which is the prevailing passion of the closing scenes. The tragedy was followed by "The King's Musketeers," in which Mr. Dillon appeared in his old part of D'Artagnan, which he performed in his usual dashing style. Mr. Dillon is likely to re-establish his reputation by these performances.

OPERA COMIQUE.

On Monday Madame Ristori appeared in a new character—that of Lucrezia Borgia, which she sustained with all that

marvellous power which places her above competition, in such lofty and severe parts as Victor Hugo delighted to portray in the days of his fame, as a great tragic dramatist. She repeated the part again on Wednesday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Houghton Meeting, which is the last held at Newmarket for the present season, commenced on Monday, and does not terminate till to-day (Saturday). The weather, up to the time of writing, has been very unfavourable, as rain has fallen heavily at intervals, and a bitter wind has swept over the heath, which possesses the unenviable distinction of being one of the most exposed spots in England. Monday's card was a better one than we are accustomed to see on that day, though the entry for the Criterion was decidedly poor, Miss Toto being the only really first-class animal engaged; and though a field of ten came to the post, odds of 5 to 2 were freely laid on her before the flag fell. Aquilo ran well; but Miss Toto had no difficulty in winning by a neck. George Frederick finished only fourth, beaten several lengths; and though he will probably improve, there can be no doubt that at present he is one of the most overrated horses on the turf, and we have the gravest doubts as to the truth of the £5000 story; for it is highly improbable that such a good judge as Captain Macchell would ever have offered such an absurd price, and still less likely that a man of Mr. Cartwright's experience would have declined to part with the colt at about six times his value. The Trial Stakes proved a very interesting race, and brought five speedy animals to the post. Rouen was outclassed, the distance proved too far for Oxonian and Tourbillon, though the latter claimed the full allowance of 21lb., and at the finish Laburnum had no chance with Thunder, to whom he was conceding 24lb.

If the Cesarewitch day was unpleasant, the Cambridgeshire was even worse; for the rain was heavier, and, in addition to getting wet through, we had to face a searching wind, against which the thickest wraps were powerless. Old Oxonian was far more at home over the Bretty Stakes Course than on the Rowley Mile, and cut down four speedy juveniles like Rostrevor, Cat's-eye, Eve, and Organist without an effort. A Nursery over the last half of the R. M. brought out a capital field, and was won by Dukedom (8st. 4lb.), who finished only a head and a neck behind Marsworth in the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, and also ran very prominently for a considerable distance in the Middle Park Plate; and then the Cambridgeshire horses began to go down to the post. Thirty-seven numbers were hoisted, which is decidedly above the average number, yet there was not much delay in getting them off, and a capital start was effected, though Visor (5st. 12lb.) was unfortunately left at the post. Day Dream (7st.) made the running for half the distance, and then Sterling (9st. 7lb.) deprived her of the lead and kept in front till reaching the Red Post, when Montargis (7st. 13lb.) and Walnut (6st. 7lb.) passed him, and, drawing right away, ran a tremendous race home, first one and then the other holding a slight advantage. Fifty yards from the winning-post the French horse was about a neck in front, and Walnut, never quite getting up again, was defeated by a short head. Sterling was a bad third, only a head in front of King Lud (7st. 9lb.), who made up a good deal of ground at the finish. It will be remembered that Montargis ran very well in the Middle Park Plate last year, as, in spite of swerving all over the course, he secured third place, about half a length behind Kaiser and Surinam; and but for his moderate performances in England this year, and notably at Doncaster last month, he would not have been allowed to start at 40 to 1, a price which was accepted by a good many French sportsmen. Two years ago Sterling, then a three-year-old, was beaten only a head for this race, though carrying 8st. 11lb., and it is satisfactory to find that after his long retirement, and the dismal accounts we have heard of his "man-eating" propensities, he still retains all that marvellous speed which made Admiral Rous pronounce him "the best horse of the century." King Lud again beat all the Cesarewitch horses, but had not sufficient pace to finish with; and Bull's-eye (6st. 4lb.) turned out such a complete impostor that we should imagine he was tried with Doncaster, who, in his present form, could scarcely win a selling race.

Wednesday was decidedly an "off" day, though there were two or three interesting races. Minister beat Atlantic by a head for the Glasgow Stakes, after a pretty set-to between Fordham and Maidment, the latter of whom seems about to succeed French as Lord Falmouth's jockey. Polyhymnia ran away from a large field in a Maiden Plate; and then Prince Charlie, who has been in retirement since July, won his ninth successive race this year, beating his old and persistent opponent Blenheim, and Laburnum, who finished much further behind him on this occasion than when they last met over the same course, which was in the Middle Park Plate of 1872.

A general meeting of the Jockey Club took place at Newmarket after the racing last Wednesday. There was a very large attendance of members, including the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Rutland. Mr. Alexander's motion, the effect of which is to allow two-year-olds to run at and after the first legitimate meeting of the season, was first put. Mr. Chaplin opposed it, and, after a long discussion, it was carried, though only by two votes. Racing men will generally welcome the return to old customs, and, with the restoration of this Brocklesby and Althorp Park Stakes, the Lincoln and Northampton meetings will be more attractive than ever. We must regret that Mr. Chaplin's attack on the Middle Park Plate proved successful, and after 1874 the Jockey Club will not add £500 to that race. For some reason that body has never regarded the Middle Park Plate with favour. It will be remembered that it was founded in 1866 by the munificence of the late Mr. Blenkiron, who for four years added £1000 to the stakes. At the end of that time the members of the Jockey Club decided that they could no longer accept this sum from a private individual; and, making Mr. Blenkiron the poor acknowledgment of offering him a life membership of the stands at Newmarket, which he declined, they proceeded to add just half the sum of money that he had done; while it was actually proposed to change the name of the race, though this brilliant idea was happily rejected by a large majority. The stewards of the club have now been requested to draw up the conditions of some other race, to which £500 will be added after 1874.

The cricketers who are to represent England in the Australian cricket-field have left Southampton in the *Mirzapore*. They are—W. G. Grace, G. F. Grace, J. A. Bush, W. G. Gilbert, F. H. Boulton, gentlemen; and Jupp, Southerton, R. Humphrey, Lillywhite, Greenwood, Osocroft, and M. McIntyre, players.

The new Townhall and municipal buildings at Renfrew were opened, yesterday week. Among the speakers were Colonel Campbell, M.P., and Mr. Crum-Ewing, M.P. The buildings have cost over £7000.

A new system of very narrow-gauge railway lines is being laid down in Woolwich Arsenal, and, as it is intended to use locomotives on them, the number of horses required in that establishment will be greatly diminished.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The time occupied with the case yesterday week was shorter than usual, owing to one witness being too ill to be examined, and no other being ready. Jean Luie, the Danish steward, appeared again before the Court, and promised to remain until he had been further cross-examined, it having been agreed that the Crown should pay his expenses, on the taxed scale. One witness was called to prove the excitement in Melbourne in August, 1854, owing to the gold discoveries, and that when a vessel arrived in Hobson's Bay neither customs nor police officers came on board. Mr. Holland, who was drawing-master at Stonyhurst, expressed his conviction (as the result of conversation) that the defendant was the Roger Tichborne whom he had taught. Mary Groves, a lady's-maid, spoke as to the belief of her mistress, the late Lady Tichborne, that the defendant was her son. Other evidence was called to prove that the defendant was not Arthur Orton, with whom one man had had a fight, and that he was Roger Tichborne, to whom Miss Coates had sold pastry when he was at Stonyhurst.

James Loader, formerly a ship captain, stated on Monday that he knew the witness Brown when he was clerk to a firm of ship-chandlers at Rio de Janeiro. The principal witness was Charles Lewis, an hotel-keeper, living at Brentwood. In 1846 he was a draper's apprentice at Alresford, and knew Roger. In that year he went to Tichborne House to show Lady Doughty some goods, and about a hundred yards inside the park gates he met Roger and Miss Doughty. The young lady introduced Roger to witness as her cousin from Paris. He became very intimate with Roger Tichborne, whom he recognised in the defendant. This witness, who remarked that he had "a peculiar memory," stated that he and Roger frequently went out together at night, and he narrated that, when they quarrelled on one occasion, he struck Roger with an iron-shod stick and wounded him on the left arm, on which witness did not then see any tattoo marks. In their recent conversations the defendant mentioned some circumstances which witness thought could only be known to themselves. On cross-examination, he could not account for the defendant having, at the last trial, entirely forgotten him. This witness recollected the amount they spent together for drink and tobacco. William Acott, who said he met Arthur Orton in Australia, in 1854, stated that the defendant was not the same man. He testified also to the purchase of a horse from Orton, who gave him a receipt signed "A. J. Reid," and witness added that he changed his name three times while he was in Australia.

The only witness examined on Tuesday was Mr. Bulpett, the Winchester banker, who was called solely for the purpose of expressing his belief that the defendant was Roger Tichborne and of denying that he had communicated to the defendant the result of his conversation with Mr. Gosford. It was left to the counsel for the prosecution to ask all other questions—a mode of conducting the case which led to a difference of opinion being expressed between the Lord Chief Justice and Dr. Kenaly. In his cross-examination Mr. Bulpett explained that he was unwilling to be called as a witness. He stated that he only saw Roger four or five times in the hunting-field, and never exchanged a word with him. His memory was a blank as to having sent paragraphs to a Winchester newspaper in support of defendant's claim. He had only once seen the defendant since the last trial, and that was an accidental meeting on a railway; but they were still on friendly terms. After he learned that Gosford was opposed to the defendant, a dinner party at the Grosvenor Hotel was arranged on the advice of counsel, and witness was the instrument of getting that interview between Gosford and the defendant, in order, if possible, to procure a recognition. At that meeting defendant did not know the contents of the sealed packet, about which he was questioned by Gosford. The counsel who were then engaged in the case threatened to throw up their briefs unless the defendant cleared up the matter of the sealed packet, and then the defendant wrote the paper on which witness put his initials.

On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Kenaly, who was so ill that he was obliged to absent himself from court, wrote to the Lord Chief Justice announcing his intention to close the defendant's case on Thursday if possible. In his absence some witnesses were examined by his junior, Mr. McMahon. The evidence this day was of a mixed kind. There were Australians who spoke as to having seen an Osprey at Melbourne; there were domestics who spoke to the late Lady Tichborne being quite sane, and recognising the defendant as her son; and there were some who deposed to nothing at all.

The examination of Sir William Fergusson with regard to certain marks on the defendant's person occupied nearly the whole of Thursday. Dr. Kenaly, having recovered from his indisposition, was present in court throughout the day.

Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder, has resumed his sittings in the Lord Mayor's Court, and received the congratulations of the Bar on his return to this country after being engaged in the settlement of the Alabama claims.

The grand jury at the Birmingham Sessions on Tuesday presented a memorial to the presiding Judge expressing a strong opinion that, in large towns and districts in which justice was administered by stipendiary magistrates, the grand jury, as an institution, had been practically superseded, and might well cease to exist.

At the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, an order was made to register a series of resolutions come to by the creditors of Messrs. Mansbridge and Mansbridge, contractors, &c., of Bangor Wharf, Camden-town, who failed in September last for £298,500. The creditors had resolved to liquidate the estate under the arrangement clauses of the Act, and not in bankruptcy, with Mr. J. Minter, Irongate Wharf, Paddington, as trustee, and a committee of inspection; and to grant the discharge of the debtors upon realisation by the trustee, out of the assets, of a sum sufficient to pay a dividend of 10s. in the pound. The statement of affairs shows a considerable surplus over the liabilities.

In the Edinburgh Court of Session a jury has awarded £600 damages to Mrs. Langford against the North British Railway Company for injuries received by her at the Granton station.

A barman, who began robbing his master the day after entering upon his employment, has been tried at the Surrey Sessions, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, it having been shown that he was connected with a gang who made their living by the plunder of licensed victuallers. A man, who, after having suffered six months' imprisonment for dog-stealing, went to the house of his prosecutor to thank him, but assaulted his female servant instead, has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. Charles Frederick Bloomfield, thirty-three years of age, described as a clerk, has been found guilty of having fraudulently obtained a sum of money from a young woman to whom he had promised marriage. Several previous convictions having been recorded against him, he was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Daniel Cocklin, a greater villain still, was sentenced to twenty-one years' penal servitude. Two men in the service of railway companies were tried

on Monday for stealing the property of their employers, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

On being convicted, for the fourth time, of book-stealing, George Smith, an elderly man, stated to the Bench at Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, that he had been a churchwarden of a neighbouring parish, a commissioner of sewers, and a commissioner of taxes; moreover that, having lost £12,000 in a railway and £8000 in Johnson's Bank, he had been gradually brought down to want and destitution. Sentence has been postponed in order that the prisoner's story may be sifted.

William Brown, who last week escaped from the cells at Guildhall Police Court, has been recaptured at a low lodging-house in Drury-lane, brought up at Guildhall, and committed for trial on a charge of burglary in Bishopsgate-street.

The shopkeepers in the neighbourhood of Bishopsgate have recently suffered much from their expensive plate-glass windows being broken. A boy has at length been detected, and sent to prison for twenty-one days for wilful destruction of property. His plan was to provide himself with a number of pebbles, which he threw from a catapult, and when he had done any damage he hid in the carrier's van of which he was in charge.

Several cases of assault upon the police were heard on Monday before the metropolitan magistrates. At Lambeth a man, named James Brown, described as a rough-looking fellow, was sent to prison for a month, with hard labour, for this offence. At Southwark, in a more aggravated instance, the punishment was six months' hard labour. At Hammersmith, a father, mother, and two of their sons, were placed in the dock for having beaten a constable while in the execution of his duty. The father was ordered to find a surety for his good behaviour, the mother was sent to prison for a month, one son for six weeks, and the other for seven days; while a soldier, named Myers, who had sinned more grievously than any of the others, was awarded three months' imprisonment. At Greenwich two offenders of this description were sentenced to one and two months' imprisonment respectively. Daniel Green, described as a liverman of the city of London, has been sentenced by the Brentford magistrates to undergo two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for assaulting a railway porter and a policeman at Hounslow railway station.

Mr. William Whitmore, collector for the Hospital for Women, Soho-square, and for the Metropolitan Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, and for the Deaf and Dumb Institution for Women, was again brought up at Marlborough-street yesterday week, charged with embezzling moneys received for the first-named institution. At the close of the evidence Mr. Knox committed the prisoner for trial.

At the Wandsworth Police Court, last week, there were more prosecutions for the adulteration of milk, and some dairymen who had offended in this way were fined in penalties of £4 and £3 each, with a guinea costs.

Six boys have robbed the missionary boxes at a chapel in Highgate. Several of them are to be sent to a reformatory.

A Brighton clergyman was, on Monday, summoned before the magistrates on two charges of assault, and was fined £5 in one case and £2 in the other.

Frederick Francis Archibald Farquharson, a man of good address and about thirty years of age, has been committed by the Trowbridge magistrates to the Wiltshire Assizes on a charge of bigamy. It appeared from the evidence that in 1859 he married a lady named Buckley; but in 1861 he was divorced from her on the ground that when the marriage was contracted he was under age. In the same year, having attained his majority, he married Alice Bertha Henrietta Viner Benest, at Hackney church, London, after a courtship of seven months. On the occasion of this marriage the prisoner said nothing about the divorce. The parties lived together as man and wife till a few weeks since. Prisoner was in the habit of frequently going into the country, ostensibly to do business. These excursions at last aroused the suspicions of the mother of his London wife, and during one of his absences she visited North Bradley, Wilts, where prisoner's mother resided, a lady of independent means. To her great astonishment, she there found the prisoner living with another wife and family, he having, it was shown in evidence, married, on Dec. 26, 1865, a young lady named Jessie Hooper. The mother of the London wife, on making this unpleasant discovery, acted with considerable energy and decision. She compelled the prisoner, who begged to be released, to accompany her to Trowbridge, where she gave him into custody on a charge of bigamy. All three of the wives were present in court during a recent examination, and the two last have families.

Five men were charged before the North Riding Court of Quarter Sessions at Northallerton, yesterday week, with having placed a "boggy" or trolley on the Whitby and Stockton branch of the North-Eastern Railway, thereby endangering life and property. Two of the prisoners were acquitted, and a verdict of guilty was found against the rest, who were sentenced to terms of three, two, and one month's imprisonment.

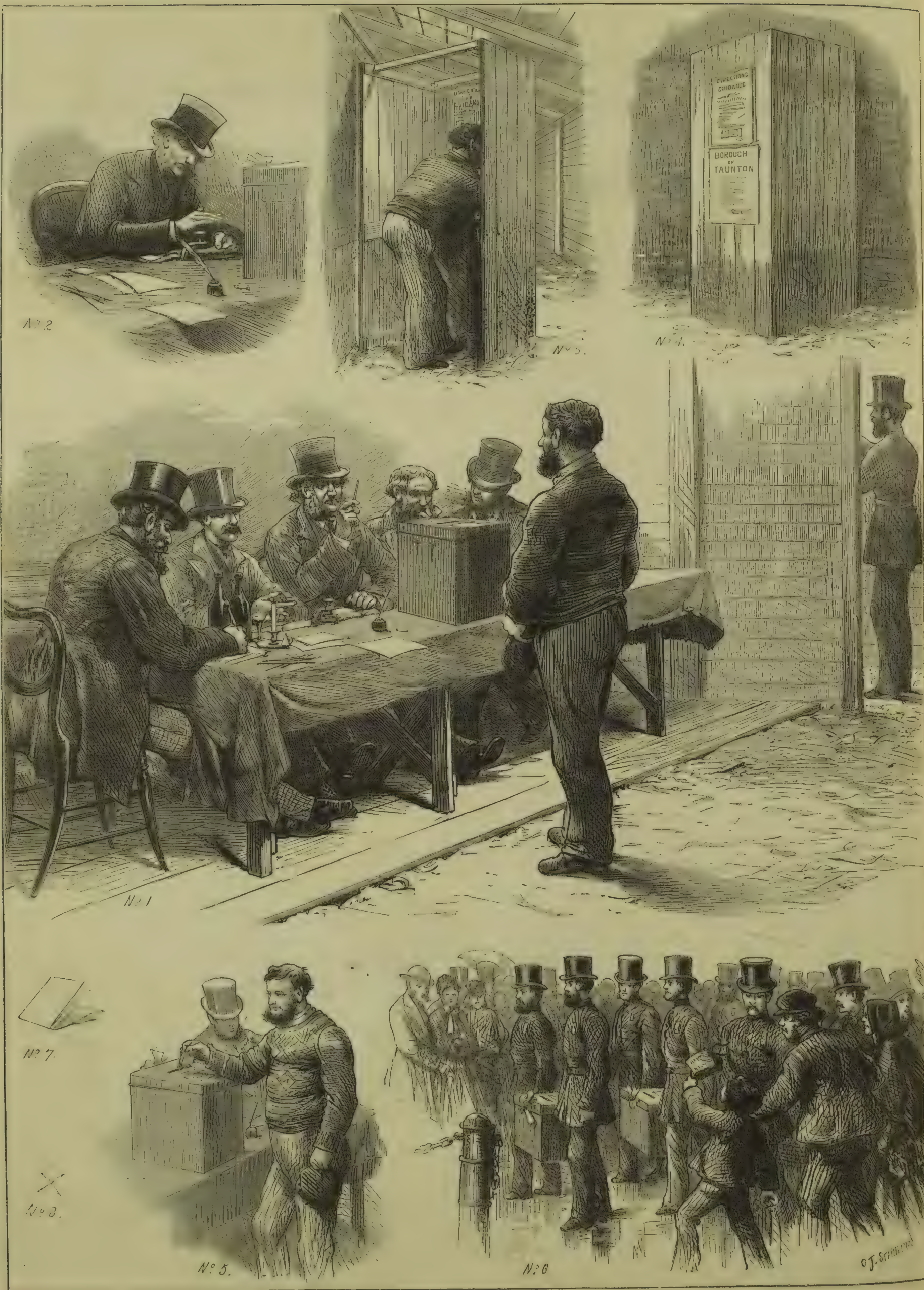
Robert Wilson Humble, a clerk recently in the employment of the Leeds Corporation, was sentenced at the Leeds Townhall, on Tuesday, to six months' imprisonment, for embezzling several sums of money, amounting in all to about £100.

At the Sheffield Townhall, on Monday, a firm of provision-dealers was fined £10 and costs for selling adulterated lard, and other tradesman were fined 40s. and costs for a similar offence.

Langrishe Doyle, a man possessed of independent means, has been sentenced, at the Waterford Quarter Sessions, to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for ill-treating his wife, by withholding from her proper food and clothing.

David Garnsey, living in Devonshire-street, Theobalds-road, near Holborn, made a furious attack on his wife and also on his mother-in-law, while in a fit of drunken fury, on Saturday evening. The wife, it appears, had been upbraiding him for wasting his money in drink at a time when she most wanted it, being about to be confined. Both the women were repeatedly stabbed, and they are in a precarious condition. The wife had an infant in her arms at the time, but it escaped unhurt.—Robert Harrison, a very precocious and determined young felon, who belonged to a gang of street banditti, by whom the city of Exeter is much troubled, has hung himself in Devon county gaol, where he was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for robbery.—Three men have been committed for trial, on evidence—partly circumstantial and partly confessed—which implicates them in the manslaughter of Peter Smith, who was found in a dying state in a field at Barnsley.—James Wigley, who stood committed to the next Kingston Assizes for the wilful murder of his wife, died on Saturday night, from paralysis of the brain.

Severe storms of hail, accompanied by thunder, broke over Glasgow on Wednesday forenoon; and early on Thursday morning there was a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain, over Land's-end district.



1. Voter giving his name and number on register.
5. Voter depositing paper in ballot box.

2. Stamping ballot-paper with private mark.
6. Policeman taking boxes from polling-booths to Guildhall.

3. Voter marking ballot-paper.
7. Method of folding ballot-paper.

4. All that is visible of voter while marking paper.
8. Voter's mark. Any other whatsoever disqualifies vote.

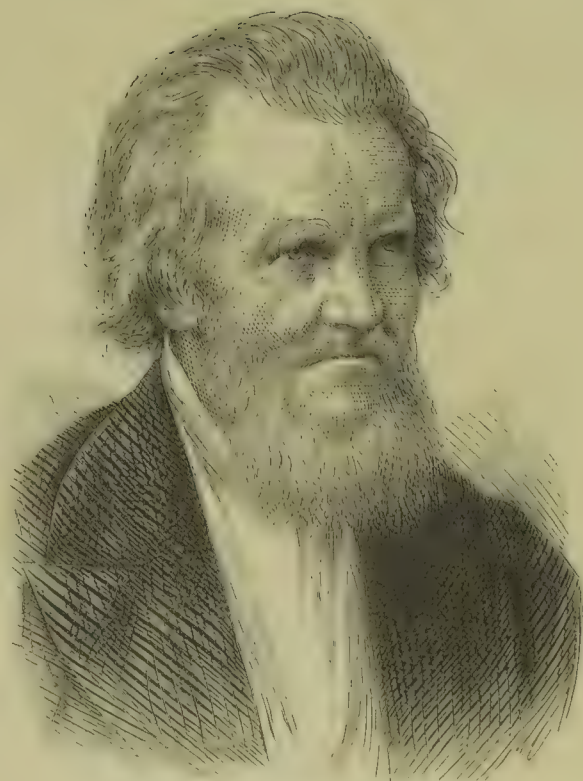
VOTE BY BALLOT: SKETCHES AT THE TAUNTON ELECTION.



THE LATE MR. HENRY BRIGHT, ARTIST.



THE BALACLAVA MARE, PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.



THE LATE MR. CORNELIUS VARLEY.

MR. HENRY BRIGHT.

We have mentioned the death of this approved landscape artist, a native of Saxmundham, who died at Ipswich, where he had resided since he left London. He belonged to the Norwich school of his art, but his representations of sky, clouds, and rain have been compared with those by Turner, his personal friend. In his water-colour and crayon drawing he was equally successful; much of his time, however, was employed in private teaching of his art. The portrait of Mr. Bright we have engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

THE LATE MR. CORNELIUS VARLEY.

The death of this veteran student and practical improver of science and art was lately announced. Mr. Cornelius Varley was born Nov. 21, 1781. Through his mother, whose maiden name was Fleetwood, he was a descendant of the General Fleetwood who married Oliver Cromwell's daughter Bridget.

Mr. Varley spent the earlier portion of his life in assisting his uncle, the late Samuel Varley, a self-taught man, who became the leader and lecturer of a society for the investigation of natural science, of which Josiah Wedgwood and other distinguished men were members. Cornelius Varley afterwards left his uncle, and lived with his elder brother, John Varley, with whom he commenced the study of art. In 1811 he invented and patented the graphic telescope, an instrument of great value in his hands, but which even in the present day is not so well known as it deserves to be, though it obtained the prize medal of the Exhibition of 1851, forty years after its introduction. The large panorama of London, exhibited for some time at the Colosseum, was sketched by the aid of the graphic telescope from the gallery of St. Paul's. In 1814 Mr. Varley joined the Society of Arts, of which he was for a long time one of the most active and energetic members. To him were awarded at different periods two silver medals and the gold medal of that society, for machinery for grinding and polishing specula, for improvements in microscopes, for observations and illustrations of the

circulation of the sap in water plants, and for improvements in the construction of microscopes specially designed for these researches. Mr. Varley took an active interest in all matters connected with natural science; but he is best known for his knowledge of optics and his love of microscopical investigation. In the *Transactions* of the Microscopical Society are published observations of the growth, structure, and circulation of the sap of the chara vulgaris and nitella made by Mr. Varley during a period of thirty years, and illustrated by numerous magnified drawings, which have a special value for their accuracy, the result of his ability as an artist, and for their having been traced by his graphic arrangement from living specimens under the microscope. Mr. Varley was the oldest member of the Society of Arts, and the last survivor of the founders of the Water-Colour Society. At the time of his death, which took place on the 2nd inst., Mr. Varley had nearly completed his ninety-second year.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Varley Brothers, Oakley-street, Chelsea.



SCENE FROM "ARKWRIGHT'S WIFE," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE

VOTING BY BALLOT.

The recent elections of Parliamentary representatives for Taunton and Bath were so eagerly contested as to give some fresh interest to the Illustrations we have prepared of the mode of voting now practised throughout the kingdom, as well for municipal as for Parliamentary elections. This procedure, which is very simple, must now be tolerably well known, and no longer needs a particular explanation. The voter, having given his name and address, to be compared with the list on the local register, is presented with a paper on which the names of the several candidates are printed together. He gets it stamped at another table, and retires with it into a stall where he cannot be seen. Here he puts a mark against the name of the candidate for whom he means to vote. He then folds up the paper, comes out of the stall, and drops his vote into the ballot-box, through a slit in the lid. The different votes lie altogether in the box till the poll is closed; they are afterwards examined and tested by the official mark, to prove their genuineness, and the numerical results in favour of each of the rival candidates are counted up. By this method, if any elector chooses to keep it a secret how he has voted, he has an opportunity of doing so; but it is to be hoped that not one man in a hundred, of any class, will ever care to deny or disguise his political opinion.

THE BALAKLAVA MARE.

The Battle of Balaklava was fought just nineteen years ago. There is an old mare, twenty-seven years of age, which has the fame of being the only surviving troop-horse that was ridden by any of the glorious Six Hundred on that day of daring deeds, when—

Guns to the right of them,
Guns to the left of them,
Guns in the front of them,
Volleyed and thundered!

This veteran Balaklava mare, belonging to the 13th Hussars, was ridden that day by a brave fellow whom she left dead on the field. The mare was shot through both forelegs, but recovered, and was one of the only four horses originally belonging to the regiment that lived through the severe winter. The animal was lately the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy D. Maclean, commanding officer of the 13th Hussars; and he, on leaving the regiment, presented her to the Queen. She left the cavalry barracks at Colchester one day last month; and as she was brought out of the stables, in charge of two Balaklava men—Sergeant Eccles and Private Douglas—the band of the regiment struck up "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot," while the men turned out and saluted her with three hearty cheers. She was conveyed to the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace. The Illustration is from a photograph by Mr. E. Steele, of Colchester. The Queen has promised that "this faithful animal shall be kept in comfort for the rest of her life."

SCENE FROM "ARKWRIGHT'S WIFE."

The merits of this drama, now being acted at the Globe Theatre, have been universally acknowledged. It is such solid food as the modern stage seldom presents in the way of entertainment. It has none of the lightness and shallowness of some recent productions, but deals with the substantial realities of life, as they actually work themselves out in daily practice. Our Illustration represents the tableau formed at the end of the second act, when, after the destruction of the machine by the misguided wife of the inventor, at the suggestion of the envious Hayes, the appalled husband enters to see the result of all his labours lying in ruins. Immediately thereupon he repudiates the offender—a stern measure of justice which must have smitten him to the heart while compelled to inflict it on the woman he loved. He knows, however, that the mischief is not irreparable, since he has preserved the drawings, as, indeed, is skilfully intimated in a preceding portion of the play. These he doubtless subsequently employed in the construction of the new machines by which he made the fortune which, in the last scene, we see him possessing. But for the moment the shock was terrible. The sentiment is, we think, well indicated by the group which represents the situation.

The Glasgow News publishes a resumé of the trust deed settling the munificent gift by Mr. James Baird to the Church of Scotland of £500,000. The deed says that the donor has been moved to give the £500,000 because he "feels deeply impressed with the extent to which spiritual destitution prevails among the poor and working population of Scotland, and is satisfied that this proceeds in a great measure from the want of properly organised and endowed territorial work." He is also convinced that there is a "tendency to a departure from the truth, and to an exclusion of religion from the teaching of the young;" and that "the means available by law are insufficient to provide for the faithful preaching of the word of God, for the refutation of error, and for the support of the Church, and for educational and other purposes, of a religious character." He therefore, to aid in carrying out these objects, vests the £500,000 in seven trustees—viz., himself; Alexander Whitelaw, ironmaster, of Glasgow; David Wallace, ditto; William Weir, ditto; William Baird, of Elie; James A. Campbell, jun., of Stracathro; and the Rev. Archibald Scott, minister of Greenside Church, Edinburgh. The trustees may increase their

number to nine, and they have the most ample powers to apply the interest of the £500,000 to any of the purposes set forth above. Provision is also made for an annual lectureship of six discourses on religious subjects. A curious provision in the trust is that the donor provides that the trustees may at the expiry of fifty years bring it to a close if they think fit, by expending the capital, as well as the interest, for the objects specified. The trustees are to have £500 yearly divided among them, according to the number of meetings they attend. They are all to be members of the Church of Scotland, and not more than one is to be a clergyman.

A new mail service is being arranged between this country and Australia via New York and San Francisco. The first dispatch is expected to leave Sydney about Christmas, and the first outward mail will leave England a few days later.—The following will be the dates for dispatching mails from London to the Bahamas during the remainder of the present year:—Oct. 25, Nov. 15, Dec. 6 and 27. Supplementary mails will also be dispatched on the evening of each succeeding Thursday, on the chance of their reaching New York in time for the Bahamas branch steamer. From Liverpool the dispatch of mails will take place on the same day as from London, and from Dublin on the following day.

Mr. Bright was re-elected for Birmingham last Saturday without opposition. For the first time since Jan. 10, 1870, Mr. Bright on Wednesday last addressed an immense gathering of his constituents at Bingley Hall. It is estimated that 16,000 persons were present. The Mayor of Birmingham presided, and fifteen members of the House of Commons were upon the platform, amongst whom was Mr. Childers, the immediate predecessor of the right hon. gentleman in the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. In his speech, which lasted nearly an hour and a quarter, Mr. Bright declined to discuss the education question as a member of the Government. As the representative of Birmingham he spoke against the Elementary Education Act, on the ground that it encouraged denominational education. He also spoke against the sale of livings in the Church of England, and indicated several subjects which might form the programme of a Liberal Government.

The experiment of shipping frozen meat from Australia to England has resulted, for the present, in disappointment. Mr. Harrison, who had charge of the cargo on board the Norfolk, attributes the failure entirely to the hurried way in which the preparations were made. The contract for the fittings was not completed until a week after the stipulated time; and, as the ship sailed punctually to date, there was no opportunity of testing the apparatus. After getting to sea it was found that the leakage of cold brine—upon the maintenance and circulation of which the success of the process depended—was so great, and the waste of ice so excessive, that failure seemed inevitable. On the thirty-fourth day out the greater part of the meat was thrown overboard. About a ton was kept, in the hope that with the remaining ice it might be brought to London; but when off the Azores the last of the ice melted, and nothing further could be done. It is stated that the failure is not due to any defect in the principle, and the experience gained should be valuable in a further trial more carefully conducted.

PROFESSOR ELLA WILL RETURN END OF THIS MONTH after his visit to Munich, Salzburg, and Vienna. Letters addressed to Victoria-square, or Poste Restante, Vienna.

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BY T. CRESWICK, R.A., AND R. ANSDALL, R.A.



BY THE WAY.

Sixty-eight years ago—last Tuesday was the anniversary—at daybreak, the combined French and Spanish fleets, thirty-three sail of the line and seven frigates, were seen by Lord Nelson to leeward. He had withdrawn some sixteen leagues westward of Cadiz, in the hope of inducing a discreet enemy to put out to sea. The allies came, and formed a crescent, with its concave side towards the English; and at 11.40 up went the signal that will be remembered while a British ship floats. Collingwood began the fight at ten minutes past twelve. In another hour Nelson received his death-wound, but he lived to hear that the meteor-flag was gloriously victorious. Of the French and Spanish vessels, seventeen were taken and one was burned, and four more were subsequently taken by Strachan. The rest escaped into Cadiz. Only twenty of the officers who served on that immortal day survive, and their names have been printed this week. One of them, a midshipman at Trafalgar, now Captain Gilbert Kennicott, received forty wounds. The noble band have lived to read, not certainly of another such day, but of a strangely-changed condition of things. On Tuesday the journals told us that Admiral Yelverton, co-operating with the ships of a French Republic and of an Italian kingdom, had menaced Spanish revolutionists with the united fire of the triple power, unless they complied with his demand for delay in an attack on Valencia. The news must have aroused brave recollections in the minds of the old heroes. Perhaps they do not greatly admire the ships of the day. But they rejoice to know that our sailors are as ready and eager for the fight as they were on Oct. 21, 1805, whereof it might well have been written,

He that outlives this day and comes safe home
Will stand a-tiptoe when this day is named,
And rouse him at the name of "Trafalgar."

We are not about to make any observations here upon the extraordinary letter from his Holiness the Pope to the German Emperor, or on the reply. Prussia is "foaming" at the first, and Germany is pouring in hundreds of addresses thanking the Emperor for the second. Archbishop Manning defends the Papal epistle, and it is meet and right that he should do so. But we should like to know what certain Ultramontane organs in Ireland mean to say about it. Because, when the correspondence was first published those journals also "foamed," declaring the Pope's letter to be a stupid and impudent forgery, palpable at a glance, and that no Catholic would for a moment believe that the Holy Father could issue such an outrageous and ridiculous document. We own that there was some ground for hesitation in accepting it as genuine; and, though we should not have ventured to employ such language as that of the Irishmen in describing anything which might possibly have emanated from his Holiness, we found the letter so amazing that we suspended judgment. Now that it proves to be the Pope's, his unfortunate Irish children are in a most unpleasant dilemma. We respectfully suggest that they lose no time in making atonement for their dreadful irreverence. A pilgrimage to Rome should be at once organised in Dublin, and a lot of Irish editors should go forth—we submit that peas in their shoes during the voyage and three hours a day of perambulation on deck would be the least that could be expected—and seek absolution at the Vatican. We feel deep sympathy for intensely religious men who have got into such an awful "hole."

Surely it can be necessary only to say that Mr. Thomas Miller, poet, born in 1808, is now in need, to procure for him the assistance which Englishmen are so ready to afford to men whose claims on them are not a hundredth part so strong as those of Mr. Miller. The author of the "Day in the Woods," and of so much other thoroughly English work, racy of the soil, yet unaffected and hearty, will not be allowed to spend the evening of his day without some substantial recognition of the pleasure he has given to thousands. "If we had only known" is the frequent commencement of regretful expression. Well, let everybody know that Mr. Miller, by reason of misfortune, requires help, and that it will be received for him by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., 188, Fleet-street. And has the Government nothing to say to one who has deserved so well?

The Bishop of Manchester has been giving, certainly, some sound advice—and, perhaps, some offence—by pointing out to young curates that they have no business to marry unless they have such incomes as will enable them to do their duties to their families. Others than curates may profit by this counsel, and remember what is said in the Book about him "that provideth not for his own household." But the Bishop's warning was not needed by the Rev. Scotson Clark, who has just come under the rather unfavourable notice of the magistrates at Brighton. That ornament of the Church, having to give his own account of an assault with which his mother-in-law charged him, stated very frankly the terms upon which he consented to join her family. "She knew what my circumstances were. She knew I was in debt, and she undertook to pay what I owed. She promised that everything in her house should be mine; that I and my wife were to live there during her lifetime, and that on her death everything was to be my wife's. In pursuance of that arrangement I went to live in her house." It is melancholy to read that, notwithstanding so much prudence and foresight on the lover's side, the household became perturbed, the married couple separated, and the Rev. Mr. Clark went on the Continent. There, he being in the Ritualist line, he bought "a crucifix and candles," but of these latter he does not seem to have made the ancient Catholic use when he might have done so. For, according to his mother-in-law, he took occasion to enter her bed-room and curse her with a solemnity which would have been increased had he blown out a candle and trampled it under foot. But these are details, as is the fact that Mr. Clark was fined £5 for the assault complained of, and £2 for castigating a brother clergyman in Seven Dials, forgetting there is "friendly smiting," but that "precious balm should not break the head." We wish only to point out that the most prudent marriages in clerical life do not always ensure such a state of things as George Herbert desired should exist in "the Parson's House."

"Aversion from, or aversion to?" The controversy is again raised, and we desire to set it at rest by a sentence in the style of Pantagruel's, which, being utterly incomprehensible, threw both sides into an ecstasy of joy and delight. To No. 7 of the *Spectator* is appended one of the letters in the name of the muse Clio, and therefore the paper is Addison's. It is the capital discourse on household omens. The great English writer says, "It is not difficult for a Man to see that a Person has conceived an Aversion to him." The learned, classic, elegant author of *Cato* is surely authority enough for anybody. But what says the great Barrow? "There is innate in man an aversion and abhorrence from disgraceful abuse." And, again, "There is in the best dispositions much averseness from good." The eminent theologian, classic, and mathematician, "the storehouse of thought," is surely authority enough for anybody. The best authors now use "from," but let nobody be ashamed of erring with Atticus. "What . . . Addison approved cannot be wrong," as the poor fellow wrote (igno-

rantly, however) as his justification for shuffling off the mortal coil, unbidden. The words may fairly vindicate a harmless wilfulness in a matter of grammar.

"Surge, carnifex," and shout! The first experiment in the way of bringing over Australian meat in ice has failed. The Port Phillip artisans were idle, drunken, and insubordinate (what a blessing that we have no such people here!), and so the tanks were hurried together, and were really unfit for their purpose. The meat was spoiled by the waste of ice, and had to be consigned to the fishes. Therefore, as aforesaid, let the butcher rejoice, and believe that his exactions will endure for ever. But our colonists are not men to be daunted by a failure, or our colonies would not be the noble things they are. Virtuous workmen will be found, trustworthy tanks will be constructed, and some of these days the splendid Australian meat will be eaten by Dukes and clubs; and perhaps, in the fulness of time, Jeames and the paupers in the unions will condescend to the finest food in the world.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Oct. 20.

The picture-gallery of the Vienna Belvedere, where Prince Eugene of Savoy, the valiant coadjutor of our famous Duke of Marlborough, used to reside, justly enjoys a world-wide reputation; for among its many art-treasures are several of the masterpieces of Titian, Raphael, Correggio, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Velasquez, and Durer. Messrs. Miltke and Wawra, of Vienna, whose names are well known in the photographic world, display at the Exhibition some remarkable carbon photographs, on a large scale, of the most famous of these chefs-d'œuvre. Raphael is represented by his "Madonna" in a green robe; Correggio, by his "St. Sebastian" and "Jupiter and Io"; Titian, by his "Holy Family and St. Zacharias," his "Christ and the Adulteress," and his "Danaë"; and Palma Vecchio, by his "Violanta and Lucretia." Next comes Guido Reni, with his "Cupid"; Moretto da Brescia, with his "Saint Justina"; and Murillo, with his youthful "John the Baptist." Then there are admirable photographic reproductions of Rembrandt's characteristic portrait, painted by himself, at the age of forty-five; an equally characteristic one of his mother, and his picture of the "Singing-Boy," together with others by Rubens, notably portraits of himself and his second wife, the beautiful Helene Fourment. The marvellous head of an old man at the window, by Van Hoogstraeten, with the Prince Rupert, and the Christ Crucified, of Vandyke, and the Sigismonda of Furini, complete, with some minor works, this admirable collection, which deserves to be examined by every art-student visiting Vienna. In this same section of the Austrian court will be found a highly curious model of old Vienna, with its double line of fortifications such as defended the city previous to 1857, when they were demolished by order of the present Emperor; a grand collection of excellent maps, educational and other works; and a large number of admirable photographic views and portraits, the best of the former representing mountain and forest scenery in the neighbourhood of Ischl and Salzburg.

One of the most interesting features of the Austrian section of the Vienna Weltausstellung is the handsome pavilion erected by Prince John von Schwarzenburg on the northern side of the park, not far distant from the innumerable annexes where Germany has her display of metal manufactures. Herein are exhibited specimens of the produce of the Prince's immense Bohemian estates, on which are no less than three-and-twenty breweries and a like number of saw-mills, many of the latter being driven by steam; four sugar manufactories, seven iron-forges and a forge of Bessemer steel, a distillery, an oil manufactory, a steam bakery, and forty-six tile and brick kilns. In a small piece of ornamental water in front fish and beavers from the Prince's estates are exhibited; and on entering the pavilion one perceives immediately opposite a picturesque bit of Bohemian forest, cunningly arranged with trees and rocks, artificial moss and creeping plants, and having a painted background disclosing a long vista of mountain ridges crested with lofty pine-trees. Across the glade in front bounds a magnificent stag with spreading antlers; while crouching on a projecting bough will be found a wild cat, eyeing with malignant glance a timid hare, which, as if conscious of the presence of an enemy, is pricking its ears amongst the dense underwood beneath. Our old friend Reinecke Fuchs, whom the bounds of the approaching stag and the distant bay of the hounds have awakened from his midday nap, peers out of his burrow; while around are grouped badgers, weasels, and squirrels, the latter placidly contemplating the scene from their resting-places near the summit of the trees. Numerous specimens of the feathered tribe attached to the ceiling by invisible wire crown the picture, wild geese and ducks take their flight amid the sombre pines, and a magnificent eagle soars aloft in the direction of the painted clouds in the background.

Turning to the right one finds models of a steam saw-mill, of a roughly-dressed timber-slide, like the celebrated one of Alprach, and of one of the long rafts on which the wood is floated down the rapid Bohemian rivers. Sawn planks and split staves show the quality of the timber which the Prince's innumerable forests yield; and close at hand are models of the picturesque huts inhabited by his miners, and specimens of the complicated machinery employed in his extensive mines; for, in addition to several important iron-mines in Styria, he is the owner of the largest lead-mines in the Austrian Empire. Blocks of anthracite, specimens of ore, cast and wrought iron, Bessemer steel, graphite, plumbago, and boxes of plumbago, are displayed close by, the other side of the building being assigned to samples of agricultural produce. Passing by numerous glass cases containing preserved monster carp and pike, and stalls at which various specimen fruits are exposed, one finds oneself in front of the show of hay and cereals, the former somewhat poor, but the latter splendid in every respect. Beetroot sugar occupies a prominent place in the display, and its quality is said to be exceptionally fine, while there is an extensive show of oils and oil cakes, made in another of the Prince's factories. Chests of silkworm cocoons lying among mulberry-leaves, silky merino fleeces, cheeses of various kinds, tobacco, and marble will be found in various parts of the pavilion, the whole collection being illustrated by maps, photographs, and engravings of the great Bohemian agriculturist's widely-scattered estates.

Close to the Schwarzenburg chalet-like pavilion is one devoted to the Styrian iron industry; and no great distance off is the pavilion set aside for Carinthian mountain products, a rather large structure containing specimens of steel, iron, and coal, but of no especial interest; while, turning eastward, one soon reaches the pavilion of the Austrian Agricultural Ministry, where there is an exceedingly fine display of forest produce.

The Eastern Agricultural Hall stands beyond. This large building is reserved for the products of Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Russia, of which the first named makes, naturally enough, the most extensive display. The collective exhibitions of the various Austrian agricultural societies are profusely decorated—far more so than those of Germany, which are distin-

guished for their comparative barrenness of ornament. While the former delight in bright colours, eccentric grouping, and fantastical adornments, the latter content themselves with ranging their products side by side, and, confident in the excellence of the kernel, refrain from gilding the shell. In the Austrian section Styria appears to have distinguished herself the most, being closely followed in the struggle for pre-eminence by the province of Upper Austria, which has several noteworthy exhibits. Carinthia has some extremely fine cereals and flax, and the Viennese Agricultural Society show an exhaustive collection of vegetable and cereal seeds. From Roveredo comes an important display of silkworms, cocoons, and silk, highly interesting to anyone connected with sericulture; while the various agricultural schools are represented by models of the machines and implements and copies of the works used in the course of instruction.

The Austrian exhibits of fermented drinks—wine, beer, liqueurs, and spirits—are novel in the extreme, arising from the fantastic manner in which they are decorated. Round the eccentric trophies of coloured bottles or steel-bound casks, simulated branches of vine and trailing hops entwine themselves, the former enriched with clusters of artificial grapes, and the latter with flowers which would be undistinguishable from real ones, were it not for the absence of perfume. The Liesing Brewery has a most marvellous trophy, in the form of a large cave, above which the mythical King Gambrinus, attired in bright-coloured robes, sits in a chair of state, holding a mug of foaming ale in his hand; the cave beneath being peopled by tipsy gnomes, who are fighting over a cask of beer. Another leading Austrian brewery displays a pyramid of beer-casks, with four corner pedestals, on which stand the figures of a student, a soldier, a priest, and a peasant.

The School for the Culture of the Vine, conducted by Baron von Babo, at Klosterneuburg, has an interesting display of machinery and implements, many of which have been invented by students of that establishment, which is supported by the State. A series of tables shows that most of the pupils leave the country on the conclusion of their studies, the aim of the institution, which was to have provided Austria with intelligent and instructed vinticulteurs, being thus almost entirely missed.

THE CITY OF BRISTOL.

The Musical Festival held during four days of this week, in the Colston Hall, at Bristol, to raise funds in aid of the local medical charities, is an occasion for topographical notice of some interesting features of that good old city. We refer to the "Book about Bristol, Historical, and Ecclesiastical, and Biographical," by Mr. John Taylor, librarian of the Bristol Museum and Library (Publishers, Houlston and Sons, Pater-noster-row; T. Kerslake and Co., and W. George, Bristol). It is a readable volume, containing the results of diligent original researches, and compiled with a fair degree of literary skill, but with the zeal of a genuine love for the subject.

Bristol, or Bristow—a name, perhaps, transformed to this from Brigstowe, the Place of the Bridge—stands at the confluence of the rivers Frome and Avon, on the rocky hills and knolls round which the Avon winds to seek the gulf that divides the west of England from South Wales, below the great estuary of the Severn. The Avon at Bristol is eight miles from the sea; but this narrow tidal river has become one of the richest of English trading seaports, whose commerce is still thriving, though its comparative importance is now much less than it was a hundred years ago. The population of Bristol was 181,722 at the last Census, showing an increase of one seventh in the preceding ten years. The foreign import trade of 1870 amounted to 355,921 tons of merchandise; the amount of Customs' duties paid that year was above one million sterling, and of dock dues £37,426. The City Corporation is about to expend £400,000 in constructing new docks and widening the channel of the Avon, to admit vessels of larger size. This port has long enjoyed a great traffic with the West Indies, and its sugar manufacture employs much capital and labour; but we shall give a minute description, with some illustrations, of one of the most complete and extensive sugar factories.

The antiquities of Bristol are full of interest, for the city often took an active part in the civil wars of England, from the time of Harold's outlawry under Edward the Confessor, on through the conflict between Stephen and Matilda, the Barons' War of Henry III., the deposition of Edward II., who died near here, at Berkeley Castle, the dethronement of Richard II. by Henry of Bolingbroke, and the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, when Bristol was captured by Prince Rupert, with an assault, in July, 1643, but was retaken from that Prince in September, 1645, by Fairfax, for the Commonwealth. The Reform Bill riots of 1831, when the Mansion House, the Gaol, and the Bishop's Palace were burnt by a furious mob, should perhaps be reckoned among the exploits of civil war at Bristol. The fortifications of 1643, to repel the siege conducted by Prince Rupert for King Charles, were very extensive, and may yet be traced on Brandon Hill.

Church history has likewise much to show for itself in Bristol, as will appear from the subjects delineated in our page of Engravings. It is said that one of the companions of St. Augustine, the Roman missionary monk who came at the end of the sixth Christian century for the conversion of Saxon England, fixed his abode and founded his chapel, with a brotherhood of prayer and study, on College Hill. The Abbey of St. Augustine was founded in 1142 by Robert Fitzhardinge, a burgess of Bristol, then dwelling in Baldwin-street, who was descended, as well as the progenitors of the Lords of Berkeley, from one Hardinge, the younger son of a Danish King, in the camp of Norman Duke William at the Conquest. When the Abbey was built, Prince Henry, afterwards King Henry II., was a boy getting his education at Bristol, under the guardianship of his elder half-brother, Robert, Earl of Gloucester. He was associated with Robert Fitzhardinge in the completion and endowment of this Abbey, as an inscription over the gateway yet records. This gateway, on College-green, is not pure Norman, says Mr. Godwin, but a Perpendicular restoration of the old work. The city gateway of St. John the Baptist, shown on the opposite side of our page, stands at the lower end of Broad-street, one of the four central streets of Bristol, including also High-street, Corn-street, and Wine-street, which have always been its chief business thoroughfares. By this gate passed the ancient circuit of the city wall, 8 ft. high and 6 ft. thick, with twenty-five massive embattled towers, and with a mighty castle on the eastern side. The ancient Black Friars' Monastery or Priory, in Rosemary-street, was founded by Maurice Gaunt, Lord of Beverstone, who died in 1230, and is here buried, as is likewise Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverstone, who died in 1466. A stone brought from Palestine, and supposed to bear the miraculous imprint of our Saviour's footprint, was deposited here in the reign of Henry III., who afterwards received it as a gift from this convent and placed it in Westminster Abbey.

The cathedral of Bristol was originally the College Church of St. Augustine's Monastery; but, at the dissolution of such religious corporations, in the reign of Henry VIII., was made the headquarters of an Episcopal See. The only portions of the original abbey buildings that now remain are the great

gateway, above described, the archway leading to the Abbot's lodgings, in the Lower Green, and the Chapter House of the Cathedral. The earlier edifice of the Abbey Church was destroyed, and was partly rebuilt in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but only the choir and chancel were then completed. The restoration of the nave, from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street, has lately been commenced, which good work is mainly due to the exertions of the Rev. Canon Norris and Mr. Killigrew Wait. The nave will be 117 ft. long by 69 ft. wide, inside the walls; and will have a groined stone roof; it will be terminated by two western towers, with a grand west window over the doorway, between them. Of the existing Cathedral building and its features of interest, we may notice the monument of the Berkeley family, or rather of Robert Fitzhardinge, Lord of Berkeley in the twelfth century, whose son Maurice took the name of Berkeley for his surname. The tomb, with recumbent effigies of this Robert and Lady Eva, his wife, is a work of the fourteenth century, between the choir and the older Lady Chapel.

The name of Edward Colston, an enterprising merchant of the seventeenth century, who was born and lived in Bristol, is preserved by his munificent foundations of charity, the hospital, school, and almshouse called after him. But Colston Hall, in which the meetings of the Musical Festival have been held, is a handsome and commodious modern edifice, opened six years ago. The hall within is 158 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, and 70 ft. high, with space for 2500 sittings, besides 500 more in the orchestra. The staircase and the outside of this building are shown in our Illustration.

Many picturesque and characteristic features of the old-fashioned house-building and style of street decoration may be observed in a walk through the middle part of Bristol. Not a few associations with persons eminent in literature, science, and art, or in the politics of their day, or in the movements of religious thought and feeling, are suggested by places in this western city. The house No. 9, Wine-street, which was the birthplace of Robert Southey, reminds us, for instance, that he and Coleridge, and Wordsworth, the founders of a fresh school of poetry in the last age, were once more or less connected for a time with the neighbourhood of Bristol. It will be our agreeable duty to return hither at the next Congress of the British Association.

DRINKS AND DRINKING-VESSELS.

A certain compound, one part of oxygen and two of hydrogen, which is called water, was the original liquid by which man slaked his thirst. The patriarch Noah was the first we read of who drank something stronger. Like his progenitor, Adam, he was an husbandman. But he did more; he planted a vineyard, and by its fruit he was conquered. Concerning this circumstance there is a Rabbinical tradition that when Noah planted the vine Satan attended, and sacrificed a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. These animals symbolised the gradations of ebriety—first ignorant, then bold, then foolish, lastly, in the mire like the sow. As our purpose is not to grope far into the "mists of antiquity," we shall only refer to the drinking customs of the Greeks and Romans. Among the latter, young men below thirty, women all their lifetime, were forbidden to drink wine, unless at sacrifices, whence, according to some, the custom of saluting female relations that it might be known whether they had drunk wine. So much for the ancient use of a kiss. A man could even divorce his wife for drinking wine. So strict were the old Romans in this respect that a certain Ignatius Mercurius is said to have slain his wife because he caught her at the wine-cask. The punishment was not deemed excessive by Romulus, who absolved the husband of the crime of murder. Among the later Romans, as Juvenal tells us, this restriction had no force. In Greece the virgins and matrons drank wine, as appears from the example of Nausicaa and her companions, in Homer. On that account, and because the same custom was rarely allowed in other countries, the Grecian women were ill thought of elsewhere. It was in the luscious, sweet, amber-coloured wines that their nation excelled all others, and to this class we must regard the commendations of the later poets as applying. During the Roman occupation of Britain the potteries here, for drinking and other vessels, were in active operation. A very common coating for these was black oxide of iron. Among the ancients the ivy was a plant sacred to Bacchus. Bacchus was the type of vigour, and Silenus of excess.

Travelling rapidly, we come to the Anglo-Saxons, and the people of the Middle Ages. Their festive customs are indicated by the names of the principal periods into which the year was divided. Besides the four great festivals, Candlemass, Beltane, Lammas, and All Hallows day, the year was begun by drinking spiced liquors from the wassail bowl, so called from the Anglo-Saxon. "Waes hael" (Be healthy). A mere glance at some of the names into which the calendar was divided will show what our ancestors thought of drinking. These are leet ale, lamb ale, Whitsun ale, clerk ale, bread ale, church ale, Scot ale, midsummer ale, and others. The churchwardens brewed malt into strong ale; they sold it to the people at holiday times; then applied the money to the repair of the church.

Respecting ale and beer drinking in the sixteenth century, Harrison, in his "Historical Description of the Island of Britain," says that the name of ale was used to designate a liquor in which there were no hops—that is, it was brewed from malt, but not so sodden or boiled in the brewing as that called beer, and no hops were put into it. Ale is undoubtedly the older of the two. Speaking of hard drinking of these two liquors of his day, he reproaches his countrymen for it, and for their appetite for strong drinks. Their different degrees of mightiness were known by the endearing names of huff cap, the mad dog, angel's food, dragon's milk, go by the wall, and other more expressive than elegant names, which may remain unquoted. On Jan. 4, 1667, Mr. Pepys speaks of having at supper "a flagon of ale and apples, drank out of a wooden cup, as a Christmas draught, which made all merry." But from a book published previous to this (Heywood's "Philocothosista," 1635, Brand) it appears that in those days there were as great a variety of drinking-vessels as of liquors, in some of which they infused rosemary. The cups were made of box, maple, elm, holly, oak, and other woods. The enumeration of a few will suffice: mazers, broadmouthed dishes, noggins, whisks, piggins, crinzes, ale-bowls, vassel-bowls, court dishes, tankards, kannes, bottles of leather, cups of horns, cocoa-nuts, gourds, ostrich eggs, and shells. Of plated articles there were flat bowls, French bowls, posset cups, beare bowls, beakers, flagons, tankards, beer-cups, and wine-bowls. Rosemary has been mentioned: this plant denoted rejoicing. The posset in the olden time among country gentlemen closed the joyous day. In Shakespeare, Lady Macbeth says of the surfeited grooms, "I have drugged their possetts;" also, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Page, cheering Falstaff, says "Thou shalt eat a posset at my house to-night."

One or two other more modern usages mentioned in connection with this subject will, we feel sure, not lower us in the estimation of the temperate reader. Our business is that of chroniclers rather than moralisers. The following are from

"Hone's Every-day Book":—The rustics in Cumberland, on Twelfth Night, eat lobscouse—i.e., beef, potatoes, and onions fried together; also drink ponsodie, which is ale boiled with sugar and nutmeg, into which are put roasted apples. The lordly "bishop" was a favourite drink for the "nightcap," or night-cup, before going to bed. How it came by this name is not known; but the name is supposed to have originated from the old custom of regaling prelates with spiced wine when they honoured the Oxford University with a visit. The following is the recipe for an Oxford bishop:—"Make incisions in the rind of lemon; in these put cloves, and roast the whole by slow fire; small quantities of cinnamon, cloves, mace, and allspice; a race of ginger to be put into a half-pint of water in a saucepan and boiled to half. Boil a bottle of port wine, set it on fire to burn some of the spirit away; add lemon and spice to this last; stir well, and let it stand near the fire ten minutes. Put the juice of half a lemon not roasted into a jug; pour the wine on to it. Sweeten, and you have now created your bishop." The three gradations of "lawn sleeves," "cardinal," and "Pope" differ from bishop in using sherry, claret, and champagne in lieu of port.

Here are also two anecdotes, the truth of which is undoubted, concerning ale. "On Nov. 30, 1793, died at Beaumaris, William Lewis, Esq., in the act of drinking a cup of Welsh ale. His rule was, every morning to read so many chapters in the Bible; in the evening, eight gallons of ale. In his life, by calculation, he drank enough ale to float a 74-gun ship. He weighed 40 stone. His body was conveyed to the carriage by a crane, which also was used to lower him into the grave." The next is of the present day. "A short time since Mr. H. Wooley, whilst on a sanitary survey of the parish of Cowbit, Lincolnshire, found two old men in one house, one eighty-five, the other ninety-five years of age. The latter has been in the habit of drinking one gallon of beer before breakfast, another during the day, and a few extra pints at night to top up with. He has never had an hour's illness."

As there is a Japanese vessel in the Exhibition for making hot sake, a notice of this liquor shall conclude our brief gossip. Sake, of which there are several kinds, is a species of wine made from rice; it is generally warmed before drinking, and its taste is rather like sherry. The commoner sorts are drunk in a similar way to beer by the lower orders. A pint is sufficient to intoxicate. The best kinds of sake are used by the wealthy at the dinner-table.

REFERENCES TO ENGRAVING ON PAGE 397.

- A—Forfeit glass, Venetian; seventeenth century; doubtless identical with the English "yard-of-ale" glass. It is 37 in. long, and holds four fifths of a pint. In "Evelyn's Diary," Feb. 10, 1685, he notices that when James II. was proclaimed in the market-place of Bromley by the Sheriff of Kent the military officers drank the King's health in a flint glass a yard long.
- B—Silver beaker, English; hall-marked, 1664.
- C—Spanish glass; seventeenth century.
- D—Bronze Italian cup and cover, attributed to Cellini.
- E—A tyg (English). Tygs were generally bowl-shaped, and had from two to seven handles. Those exhibited will hold from half a pint to two quarts; the latter were well adapted for drinkers of large capacity.
- F—Scandinavian drinking-horn, contributed by the Royal Museum, Copenhagen.
- G—German glass goblet, 20 in. high, lent by Prince Christian. This is a very characteristic specimen of the old German glass manufacture. It was heavier than the Venetian in substance, and more clumsy in form. A very usual design, as in the present case, is the Imperial eagle, bearing on its wings the arms of the States and cities comprised in the German Empire. It is dated 1616.
- H—Dutch drinking-glass, with cover; eighteenth century.
- I—French drinking-vessel, stoneware; sixteenth century.
- J—Venetian beaker glass, 13½ in. high, of blackish tint, with square bosses; sixteenth century.
- K—Peg tankard, from Glastonbury Abbey. It is of oak, varnished, and will hold exactly two quarts of ale. Inside there were originally eight pegs, which divided the contained liquor into equal quantities of half a pint each; but some of the pegs have dropped out. King Edgar (who was buried in Glastonbury Abbey, in 975), to restrain the habits of drunkenness brought over by the Danes, caused pegs to be fixed in drinking-cups. Those who drank below their proper marks were punished. The probable age of this tankard is about the tenth or eleventh century, judging from the forms of the letters and some wanting peculiarities in the dresses of the Apostles. In speaking of a person in high spirits, we say he is "in merry pin." The original meaning of this was that he had drunk below the sober mark or pin.
- L—English leather black-jack. They were made of all sizes. In Haywood's "Philocothosista," published in 1635, we read that when the French first saw the large black-jacks, they reported in their own country that the English drank out of their boots.
- M—Mug or tankard, of clear glass, splashed with red, white, and blue. Venice, sixteenth century.
- N—Ancient Roman earthenware drinking-cup, found at Icklingham, Suffolk.
- O—Mug, old Newcastle ware, with model of toad inside. This is one of the pleasures connected with "beer." The reader will notice that, when holding the mug to the mouth with the right hand, the reptile is so placed as not to be seen by the victim till the liquor is nearly drunk.
- P—Beaker, enamelled glass, ornamented with tritons, spread eagles, and other figures. This is a capital example of the earliest style of Venetian glass manufacture. The later productions of the school include the drinking-vessels of thin blown glass, which command universal admiration for their exquisite grace and variety of form.
- Q—Ancient Roman earthenware drinking-cup, found at Fordingbridge.
- R—Pilgrim's bottle. Old German or Flemish.
- S—English puzzle-jug; date about 1650. The inscription on it reads thus:—
Here, gentlemen, come try your skill;
I'll hold a wager, if you will,
That you don't drink this liquor all
Without you spill or let some fall.
- It may be inferred that there is much difficulty in drinking from a puzzle-jug, the upper portion of the sides of which are perforated. On the top rim are holes which communicate with the contained liquor at the inside and bottom. There is a modern imitation of this trick in conjuring circles called the "Cup of Tantalus."
- T—Gilt tankard, Nuremberg; sixteenth century.
- U—Cyanthus, Etruscan black ware.
- V—Drinking-flagon, dated 1603, of Shakespeare's period.

A ROYAL SEASIDE ADVENTURE.

The accident that lately befell Queen Maria Pia, consort of the King of Portugal and daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, with her two little boys, Prince Carlos and Prince Alfonso, was related in our last week's news. Her Majesty and the Royal children were staying at Cascaes, on the open seacoast, outside the harbour of Lisbon. She walked with the boys, who are ten and eight years old, on a part of the beach called the Mexilhoiro, from the quantities of mussels found there. The descent to this beach from the cliffs above, where stands the Guia lighthouse, is by a flight of steps cut in the rock, called the Escada or Ladder. The Countess Linhares and Viscount de Mossamedes, who followed her Majesty, were left at some distance behind. The Queen led her boys to see the Boca do Inferno, a cavern in the face of the cliff, made by the ceaseless force of the Atlantic waves. In our view of the place, from a sketch by our Lisbon artist, Senhor Bordallo de Pinheiro, the Boca do Inferno is shown to the right hand. There are deep cracks or crevices across the sloping and slippery surface of the rocks, by which the Queen and her little sons attempted to reach the cavern. Few ladies but the fearless daughter of the soldier and hunter King Victor Emmanuel would have chosen such a promenade on a wild gusty afternoon, when the sea had been lashed into fury by a recent gale. Many a tall ship has been dashed to pieces on these rocks, and the roar of the waves is a sound of awful menace. But Donna Maria, expert in all active exercises, perhaps fond of the excitement of danger, was fearlessly making her way along the Mexilhoiro. Suddenly a very large wave caught the little

feet of the two children, and swept both into the cleft of the rocks, where the water was deep. The Queen leapt in after them, half swimming, half clinging to the rock, and held them during a moment of agonised suspense. We can fancy how the next high wave would have torn them all three down through the cleft into the raging sea. Happily, their plight had been seen by a man belonging to the Guia lighthouse on the cliff, Antonio Silva. He had descended the Escada; he now rushed to the spot, and lifted out of the cleft first Dom Carlos, next Dom Alfonso, afterwards helping the Queen to regain her footing on the rocks. Her Majesty was much exhausted, and felt the cold after her wetting. She was wrapped in a blanket and carried home. When rested and recovered she wrote a letter to the King, who was at Lisbon, staying in the Ajuda, and forwarded it by a special messenger, not wishing to cause alarm by sending a telegram. The King no sooner read the missive than he sent for Senhor Fontes, and instructed him to make out a decree decorating Silva, the lighthouse man, with the Tower and Sword. The King went early next morning to Cascaes to visit his Queen and children. The President of the Council, the Minister of Public Works, the Patriarch of Lisbon, and the municipalities have paid also visits of congratulation. The Brotherhood of the Italian Church of the Loretto celebrated a grand mass, followed by a Te Deum, in thanksgiving for the Queen and Princess having escaped their imminent peril. A pension and suitable office, as well as the Tower and Sword, will be given to lucky Antonio Silva.

GREAT CATCH OF HERRINGS.

The beach near Dawlish, towards the Warren Point, at the mouth of the river Exe, showed a very lively scene on Wednesday week, in consequence of the wonderful quantity of herrings taken by the fishing-boats. A hundred men, women, and children were busy, as soon as the boats could be unloaded, gathering the fish into hampers to be sent by the South Devon Railway to London for sale. The herrings were piled on the beach in heaps 2 ft. thick, while many were left floating dead in the water, as the nets had broken in drawing them ashore. People hastened from the village with their baskets, and from neighbouring places with donkey-carts, to procure as many as they were able to carry off; a large portion was taken by the farmers to be used for manure. We have to thank a lady at Starcross for the sketch we have engraved.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On the last day of the present month the volunteer year will be brought to a close; and the *Civil Service Review* regrets to hear that the returns of the force to be sent in to Mr. Cardwell on that date will not be such as to give satisfaction. Since the beginning of the year the number of vacancies among officers has been 261, and the great difficulty found in obtaining suitable men willing to accept the commissions is proof of the growing apathy felt in the cause. The loss of 261 officers, and probably a much more significant proportion of men, in less than twelve months, is testimony enough that, if matters are left as they are, the permanency of the volunteer army in Great Britain is endangered.

A course of instruction laid down for engineer volunteers has been issued from the War Office in the last Auxiliary and Reserved Forces Circular.

The annual official inspection of the 1st Middlesex Administrative Brigade of Artillery was held on Saturday last, at the Wellington Barracks, by Colonel Wolsey, R.A., Inspector of Auxiliary Artillery for the Home District. The brigade, which, under arrangements with the War Office, now consists of the 1st City of London and 1st Middlesex Corps, mustered on Saturday four batteries, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walmsley. After a minute examination of the arms and accoutrements in line, the brigade marched past, went through the manual and firing exercises, and then Colonel Wolsey examined each battery separately and tested the proficiency of officers and men in drill. Subsequently the most important part of the inspection—gun drill—was gone through, and kept up till past eight o'clock.

The annual prize meeting of No. 3 company, St. George's, took place at Wormholt-scrubbs, on Friday last, when a handsome list of prizes was competed for, consisting of various articles contributed by members and friends of the company, and several sums of money. In the first series, the first prize, £5 5s., was won by Lieutenant Peal. The other prize-winners were Messrs. Johnson, Hawkins, Simpson, Budge, Bendall, Gray, Troake, Luker, Randall, Evans, Parsons, Thornton, and Potter. The second series, £5 5s. divided into two prizes of 3s. and 2s., resulted in a tie with Privates Thornton and Simpson. In the firing off Mr. Thornton proved the winner, and took the first prize. In the third series the winners were Messrs. Toms, Gray, Gale, Potter, and Bryett. At the conclusion about fifty members, with their friends, sat down to dinner in the rifle pavilion, and an opportunity was afterwards taken of making a presentation of a splendidly mounted album, containing the cartes de visite of the members of the company, to Captain Gray, who has just resigned his command.

The first competition of the Middlesex Association for the Grosvenor Challenge Cup and series of prizes was held, last week, at Raynham, and, after some good shooting, Private Nicholetts, Victorias, proved the winner of the cup and first prize, with the excellent score of 77 marks, comprised of 17 bull's-eyes and three centres in his 20 shots. The following are the winning scores:—First prize, Private Nicholetts; second prize, Private R. Bird, South Middlesex; third prize, Captain Radcliffe, South Middlesex; fourth prize, Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 18th Middlesex; fifth prize, Captain Starkie, Queen's; sixth prize, Captain Cunningham, 18th Middlesex.

The prizes won by the members of the 1st Gloucester (Bristol) Artillery in the competition held during the encampment of the corps at Portishead, at the regimental prize meeting at Avonmouth, and at the county rifle meeting at Gloucester, were distributed, last Saturday, at the head-quarters of the corps at Bristol. Colonel Savile, who has held command of the corps from its formation, has just resigned, but retains the rank of honorary Colonel, and he has been succeeded by Colonel Blunt, who has recently left the Royal Artillery.

Eleven members of the Ennis Rifle Club assembled, last week, at the practice-ground, Drumliff, to compete for a handsome silver cup, presented by Captain Stapoole, M.P., and valued at £10. Captain Westropp, of Fortanna, was declared the winner by 43 points. Mr. Enright was second in score, Captain Hamilton third, and Dr. W. Cullenan fourth.

The committee who have charge of the banquet to Mr. Disraeli at Glasgow have decided that it shall take place in the City Hall, on the evening of Nov. 19—the Lord Provost presiding. The address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University will be delivered at noon of the same day by Mr. Disraeli in Kibbes's Crystal Palace, the largest conservatory in Scotland. Next day he will be presented with the freedom of the city.



POCA DO INFERNO, SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT TO THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AND HER CHILDREN.



GREAT TAKE OF HERRINGS AT THE MOUTH OF THE EXE.



ANCIENT DRINKING-VESSELS IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—(SEE PAGE 395.)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with five codicils, of Robert, Baron Zouche, who died at Parham Park, Pulborough, Sussex, Aug. 2, was proved, on the 9th inst., by his son, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, now Lord Zouche, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator has left £500 to pay for the building of the school and schoolmaster's house at Rackham, and legacies to his trustees and servants. The residue he gives to his said son, who also takes the settled estates; his only daughter being provided for by the late Lady Zouche's marriage settlement. The testator gives permission to his son to sell his collection of ancient arms and armour, the first offer to be made to the Tower of London.

The will of Lady Sarah Maitland, the widow of General Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B., of Hampton Court Palace, was proved, on the 9th inst., by her son, Charles Lennox Brownlow Maitland, and her son-in-law, Lord Frederic Herbert Kerr, the executors, the personality being sworn under £7000.

The will of James Barstow, of the Inner Temple, and of North-crescent, Bedford-square, barrister-at-law, and a Bencher of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, was proved, on the 8th inst., by Mrs. Mary Barstow, the relict, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives and bequeaths his property entirely to his widow, for her absolute use and benefit.

The will and three codicils of the Rev. Charles Ingleby, late of Wood Bank, Cheadle, Staffordshire, have been proved at the District Registry, Lichfield, by John William Ward and George Paulson Wragge, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society, £200 each; to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the National Life-Boat Institution, St. George's Hospital (Hyde Park-corner), the Royal Hospital for Incurables (Putney), the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, and the Wanstead Orphan Asylum, £100 each; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the London City Mission, the Reformatory and Refuge Union, the Birmingham General Hospital, the Queen's Hospital (Birmingham), the Birmingham General Dispensary, the North Staffordshire Infirmary, the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, the National Cottage Hospital (Ventnor), the Hospital for Sick Children (Great Ormond-street), and the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £50 each; to the Foreign Aid Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Church of England Scripture Readers' Association, the Ragged School Union, the Clothing Society for the benefit of poor pious Clergymen of the Church of England and their families (founded by Miss Lamb and others, in 1820), the Sanatorium at Bournemouth, the Birmingham Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Blind Asylum (Birmingham), the Institution for the Blind (Euston-road), the Governesses' Benevolent Institution (Sackville-street), the Railway Benevolent Institution (Seymour-street), the Hospital for Children (Birmingham), and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 19s. each; to the Drinking Fountains Association, 10s.; to the Incumbent of Christ Church, Birmingham, £40, to be applied, at his discretion, to charities and educational establishments in connection with such church; to the Incumbent of St. George's, Edgbaston, £50, to be applied in a similar manner in connection with any church in Edgbaston or Birmingham; to the Rev. Edward Whieldon, of Hales' Hall, Cheadle, £50, to be applied, at his discretion, to any religious or benevolent institution or purpose; to the Vicar of Ellaston £50 for a similar purpose; to be expended in warm clothing or otherwise for the benefit of the poor in Oakamoor, £50. After giving a great many other legacies testator gives the residue to his executors, to be applied as follows:—£4000, or, at their discretion, any sum not exceeding £6000, to or for the purpose of some institution or undertaking of a religious or charitable nature, and the residue to or amongst such institutions, undertakings, or purposes of a religious or other charitable nature, whether named in his will or not, and whether including some for the augmentation of the amount to be applied to the one special institution or undertaking therein named or not, as they in their absolute discretion shall think fit.

CURIOUS WILLS.

It is a very agreeable thing to be a legatee: sometimes, however, a legacy comes clogged with a condition which takes off a good deal of the pleasure accompanying its receipt. It may not be an intolerable condition having to take the name and arms of an old family and give up some undistinguished name for an historical or an aristocratic one in order to inherit a fine estate, but it is often a burden to a widow to know that if she should give way to a natural wish and marry again she will lose all or the greater part of the money left to her by her husband. On such a condition large estates are constantly being willed, and many of the bequests to widows are only so long as they remain unmarried.

Occasionally the condition on which legacies can be enjoyed is that the legatee shall not become or be married to a Roman Catholic. The Hon. Mrs. Araminta Monck Ridley, whose will was proved in April, 1869, placed still further restraints on her legatees. She declares "that if any or either of my said children, either in my lifetime or at any time after my decease, shall become or shall marry a Roman Catholic, or shall join or enter any Ritualistic brotherhood or sisterhood, then, and in any or either of the said cases, the several provisions, whether original, substitutive, or accruing, hereby made for the benefit of such child or children, shall cease and determine and become absolutely void."

In olden times estates were often held in England by very curious tenures. One of the most ancient in the north was the tenure by a horn. The superior lord, who might be the King, gave possession of the land by the gift of a horn, and the land was held on condition of its being blown, so as to give notice whenever there was any danger or an actual inroad of the Picts. In modern times we have property held by a more curious tenure still. Mr. Henry Budd, by his will, proved in February, 1862, declares "that in case my son Edward shall wear mustachoes, then the devise hereinbefore contained in favour of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns, of my said estate called Pepper Park, shall be void; and I devise the same estate to my son William, his appointees, heirs, and assigns. And in case my said son William shall wear mustachoes, then the devise hereinbefore contained in favour of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns of my said estate called Twickenham Park shall be void; and I devise the said estate to my said son Edward, his appointees, heirs, and assigns." Mr. Budd is not singular in his objection to the mustache. Mr. Fleming, an appraiser and upholsterer of Pimlico, by his will, proved in April, 1869, gives to the different men in his employ £10 each; "but to those who persist in wearing the mustache, £5 only."

Testators sometimes even venture to touch feminine attire; for we find Mr. James Robbins, whose will was proved in October, 1864, declaring "that, in the event of my dear wife

not complying with my request to wear a widow's cap after my decease, and in the event of her marrying again, that then and in both such cases the annuity which shall be payable to her out of my estate shall be £20 per annum, and not £30." As there was no stipulation as to the time the widow's cap was to be worn, probably Mrs. Robbins found it easy to comply with the letter of the request in her husband's will, and yet indulge her own taste in the matter. In contradistinction to this example of a husband compelling his widow to wear the emblems of mourning for him whether she mourned his loss or not, may be placed the provisions of the will, proved in May, 1868, of Mr. Edward Concanen; although the bequest is not made to depend upon their observance, the testator says:—"And I hereby bind my said wife that she do not after my decease offend artistic taste, or blazon the sacred feelings of her sweet and gentle nature, by the exhibition of a widow's cap."

A very peculiar obligation was imposed on two of his legatees by Sir James South, the astronomer, whose will, with several codicils, was proved in 1868. By his will he gave a pocket chronometer each to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Rosse, and Mr. Archibald John Stevens, and in one of his codicils he states they were so given to them in the fullest confidence that they would respectively use and wear them in the same manner as "I am in the habit of wearing my chronometer—namely, in my pantaloon pocket, properly so called"—a sort of premium to try and perpetuate the old fashion of carrying the watch in the fob pocket, in vogue when Sir James South was a young man.

To quote one instance of a conditional legacy given nearly one hundred years ago, we may refer to the codicil to the will of David Hume, the historian, wherein he leaves to his old friend Mr. John Home, of Kilduff (who disliked port, and used to contend that "Home" was the correct spelling both of his own name and Hume's), "ten dozen of my old claret at his choice, and one single bottle of that other liquor called port. I also leave to him six dozen of port, provided that he attests under his hand, signed John Hume, that he has himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this concession he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us concerning temporal affairs."

WORK, WAGES, AND PRICES.

The Earl of Derby, who was entertained at a banquet in the Townhall of Liverpool last week, in replying to the toast of the evening, referred to the industrial prospects of the country as they are likely to be affected by the increased rate of wages in almost every branch of labour, and to the Ashantee war. With regard to the former of these questions, his Lordship remarked that it was a problem which "everybody is competent to state and which nobody is competent to solve;" but he pointed to the fact that the same causes which affect labour in this country are operating in America, and on the Continent, while England could boast a superiority in point of capital and natural resources. He thinks economists do not display a firm faith in their own laws; but for his own part he believes they will undoubtedly operate, whether we believe in them or not. "To put it in one word," said his Lordship, "I do not believe in wages being permanently raised, by any artificial combination, beyond their natural level." But Lord Derby did not say that combination might not be effective in bringing wages up to their natural level, and maintaining them there.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P. for Hastings, and a director of the London and North-Western Railway, presiding at a science and art meeting at Wolverton, last week, announced his intention of offering for competition amongst those employed at the works a premium of £100 to the one who would produce the most effectual improvement in the form of a grate or stove suitable for a cottage.

Mr. Alderman Carter, M.P., who presided at a crowded meeting in Leeds on the labour question, stated that it was a libel upon the working classes to charge them with squandering their extra earnings in drink. The evidence taken before the Coal Committee contradicted these charges, and he had personal experience that with their increased wages their homes had improved, their wives were happier, and their children better cared for. He heeded not those who were opposed to shorter hours, as England was never wealthier than at present.

At the commencement of the session of the debating class at the University College, Gower-street, on Thursday week, the chair was taken by Professor Beesley, who, in speaking on the question of the Agricultural Labourers' Union, said, in alluding to the system of allotments, that the labourers often increased four times the value of the land they obtained from the farmers, which was very bad ground; and when, after about two years, it had been improved, the farmers turned them off to another piece equally bad. Although a member of the council of the Agricultural Union, he had anticipated from the class of labourers a rather violent exhibition of their power when they became possessed of it. He had been most agreeably surprised, however, at the great moderation which had been exercised by them all through the movement. Respecting the remedy of the condition of the labourers by emigration, the Professor did not consider that at all in a favourable light; and he concurred in the views expressed by the late Mr. J. S. Mill that the effect of emigration, carried on in dribbles as it is at present, is of no benefit to the nation, and to do any real good to the condition of those left in this country the principle must be carried out on a very large scale indeed. There was also a moral objection to emigration. It was not right that a man whose ancestors had lived and done a great deal in improving this country should be compelled to seek another shore for his livelihood. England also lost by emigration her best labourers, for it was generally the best workers and the more earnest and industrious portion that went from this country.

Inclement weather is the assigned cause of shortcoming in the anticipated success of a great colliery demonstration at Mold on Monday. Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., M.P., presided at the meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Pickard and Mr. Brown, leading men of the Amalgamated Association of Miners.

Several hundred colliers employed in the Leicestershire pits have struck work because the colliery proprietors would not continue to pay them the same wages for getting 20 cwt. of coal (according to the weighing clause of the Mines Regulation Act) as they have hitherto been paid for a ton of 21 cwt.

The delegates of more than 40,000 colliers employed in the Durham pits have applied to the coalowners for an advance of 20 per cent in their wages, basing their request on the present price of coal in the London market. The masters unanimously refuse to entertain the application, alleging that since the wages of the men were last fixed (during the coal famine of last winter) the price of coal in the metropolis has declined.

Mr. Thomas Burt, the agent of the Northumberland miners, has accepted an invitation, signed by 3500 electors of Morpeth, to become a candidate for the representation of that borough at the general election.

Twenty-four representatives of the colliers in all the districts of Scotland have addressed a note to the Earl of Shaftesbury with respect to his recent statement concerning them and their

wages. Knowing that he would not calumniate them, they ask the noble Earl to disclose the name of the author of what they call "such gross misrepresentations," to which they give a flat contradiction, and, at the same time, crave an honest inquiry into the facts.

A meeting of general labourers was held at the Guildhall, Bath, on Monday evening, for the purpose of promoting unionism. Both the members for the city were invited. Colonel Hayter sent a letter saying that he was called away from Bath by private business, but should be happy to become a vice-president and subscribe towards the funds. Lord Grey de Wilton attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. George Mitchell of London.

The great hiring fair was held at Reading on Saturday. Labourers were engaged at 13s. per week without cottages, and carters from 13s. to 15s., with £2 at Michaelmas; shepherds averaged about the same, with a premium at the lambing season; boys, from 4s. to 6s.

At the Cambridgeshire Quarter Sessions, yesterday week, the Court confirmed the conviction of the four labourers who were sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment last July for intimidating other farm labourers and threatening them with violence if they did not leave their work at Swaffham Prior; but modified the sentence to one week's hard labour, and ordered them to pay the costs.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, held at Leamington on Monday, a resolution was passed urging the labourers to migrate or emigrate rather than submit to the reduction of wages on which it was asserted that many farmers were insisting now that the harvest operations are over. It was stated at this meeting that two agents of the Irish Farm Labourers' Union were about to proceed to Washington to arrange for a gigantic exodus of Irishmen to the Western and Pacific States of America.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* who is accompanying Mr. Arch on his Canadian tour, writing from the Niagara Falls on the 28th ult., expresses great satisfaction at the reception Mr. Arch and his companions had received both at Ottawa and Toronto. At Ottawa, the writer says, they had several important interviews with the heads of departments, and the reception accorded them by the Prime Minister of the Dominion, Sir John A. Macdonald, was "cordial and satisfactory." At Toronto the mission were treated as the guests of the Government. Apartments were secured for them at the Queen's Hotel, one of the largest on the continent, and Lieutenant-Colonel Denison was deputed to act as their guide throughout the province. The Attorney-General and Premier of the province, Mr. Mowatt, "entered warmly into Mr. Arch's projects," and "nothing could exceed the universal good feeling." The issue of our visit (the writer adds) will be a systematic co-operation on the part of the Dominion Government with the Leamington Union to ensure a perennial stream of first-class emigration. A registry will be kept here of wants, and a descriptive list of such wants will be sent to the office of the Union, and thence distributed, through its complete and efficient agencies, all over the rural districts. So, in all human probability, will the great problem of the agricultural labourers' position in England be henceforth solved. If the home employer cannot really afford to pay properly remunerative wages for the services of the men, a clear and straight pathway will be opened before them to a land where those services will be adequately rewarded.

According to the testimony of Mr. W. A. Taylor, founded on fifteen years' experience, Texas is "the poor man's country." Thirty successive crops of corn have not weakened the fertility of the soil.

A striking instance of the effect produced on certain branches of manufactures by the high price of coal has occurred at Sheffield. The principal steel manufacturers of that town have resolved on closing their works, or at least those portions of them in which fuel is consumed in large quantities, on two days in the week, in order to see whether that step will check the advancing price of steam-coal, slack, and coke. One or two steel manufacturing firms, indeed, have resolved on only working three days a week. Some time ago the Sheffield steel manufacturers contemplated a combined reduction of their working time to three days a week, owing to the high price of fuel, and their works have since been closed on one working day per week. It is stated that the firms who have adopted this course have plenty of orders on their books, but that they cannot execute them at a satisfactory profit with fuel at its present rates.

A civic meeting called the Oyster Feast was held at Colchester on Monday. The oysters, which are the staple food on the occasion, are the gift of the Colne Fishery Company, who hold from the Corporation the property which produces the celebrated "Colchester natives." It is therefore a sort of present from tenant to landlord. On Monday the company supplied between three and four dozen oysters for each guest. The Mayor presided, supported by Sir Edward Gresham, K.C.B., commanding the eastern district, and officers commanding departments. Mr. H. S. Goody, replying for the "Colne Company," mentioned that they were in a satisfactory state, and that they were hopeful of the future, having recently laid down 4,300,000 brood for future supply. Good news for oyster-eaters has come from the Dorsetshire coast. To a Colchester fishing-smack belongs the credit of having opened up a hitherto undiscovered bed off Portland, which is said to be measured in miles. The lucky crew had dredged several tons of the bivalves, and had, of course, found a ready sale for them, when a whole expedition of oyster-dredgers from Colchester bore down on the "new diggings."

Miss Marsh, gratefully acknowledging the subscriptions and donations which have been received, since the appeal in the *Times* of April 15 last, on behalf of the Convalescent Hospital, Blackrock, Brighton, and the Orphan Home, Beckenham, writes as follows:—"In consequence of the removal of Mr. Chalmers from Beckenham to Nonington, the site of the Orphan Home has also been changed; and, by the most kind permission of Mr. Chalmers, it has been erected in the vicarage garden at Nonington, in order that my sister (Mrs. Chalmers) may continue her mother-like care and watch over the orphan children, for whose maintenance and education help is still needed. Donations and subscriptions are yet more urgently required for the support of the Blackrock Convalescent Hospital. The cold and damp of the late season have not only increased illness in the east of London, but have also made recovery almost hopeless, without good diet and bracing air. May I, therefore, again appeal to the generosity of those whose means give such advantages freely to the beloved sufferers in their own families to send help for 'them who are ready to perish,' but whom timely aid (in this form) may yet send back cheered and strengthened to their own poor homes, able once more to work for themselves and their families? Subscriptions or donations will be thankfully received by Mrs. Chalmers or myself, addressed Nonington Vicarage, Wingham, Kent; by Mr. Hornbuckle, hon. secretary, London Hospital, Whitechapel-road; or by Messrs. Drummond, Bank, Charing-cross."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE REV. SIR G. S. ROBINSON.

The Rev. Sir George Stamp Robinson, seventh Baronet, Honorary Canon of Peterborough, died on the 9th inst., at Cranford Hall, Northamptonshire. He was born, Aug. 29, 1797, the eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Villiers Robinson, Rector of Grafton Underwood, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Stamp Brooksbank, Esq., and was grandson of Sir George Robinson, fifth Baronet, M.P. for Northampton. He was educated at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated—B.A. 1819, and M.A. 1824. From 1822 to 1853 he held the Rectory of Cranford, and in the latter year was appointed Honorary Canon of Peterborough. At the death of his uncle, Sir George Robinson, sixth Baronet, M.P., Nov. 23, 1833, he succeeded to the title, which was conferred at the Restoration, 1660, on Alderman Sir John Robinson, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, a nephew of Archbishop Laud. The Baronet whose decease we record married, May 24, 1827, Emma, sixth daughter of Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq., of Hayes, Middlesex, and leaves, with other issue, an eldest surviving son, Sir John Blencowe Robinson, the present Baronet, born in 1830, and married, in 1861, to Winifred, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Steuart.

SIR ROBERT M'CLURE.

Rear-Admiral Sir Robert John le Mesurier M'Clure, Kt., C.B., the discoverer of the north-west passage, died, at Portsmouth, on the 18th inst. He was son of Captain M'Clure, of the 89th Foot, by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Elgar; was born at Wexford, in Ireland, Jan. 28, 1807; and received his education at Winchester, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He afterwards elected to enter the Royal Navy, obtained post rank in 1850, and was placed on the retired list as a Rear-Admiral in 1867. From 1837 to 1846 he served on the Canadian, American, and West Indian coasts, and from 1846 to 1848 was in the Coastguard. His eminent services in the Arctic regions are well remembered. In 1848 he accompanied Sir John Ross in search of Franklin; and in 1850, nominated to the command of the Investigator in an exploring expedition, he discovered the north-west passage. For this he was knighted, and received the reward of £5000 offered for the discovery. In 1859 he was created a C.B. Sir Robert married, 1869, Constance Ada, daughter of Richard Henry Tudor, Esq., of Birkenhead.

SIR J. C. LEES.

Sir John Campbell Lees, Knt., died suddenly on the 17th inst. He was born in 1796, the eldest son of James Lees, Esq., R.E., by Rebecca Phipps, his wife, daughter of Archibald Esdaile, Esq. Called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1833, he became eventually Chief Justice, Judge in Admiralty, and President of the Legislative Council of the Bahamas. On his retirement he was knighted, in 1865. He married, first (in 1824), Mary, daughter of William V. Munnings, Esq.; and, secondly (in 1849), Ellen, daughter of Francis Rivaz, Esq., by the former of whom he leaves issue.

SIR EDMUND DE STRZELECKI.

Sir Paul Edmund de Strzelecki, Count de Strzelecki, C.B., K.C.M.G., whose death occurred recently at his residence in Savile-row, at the age of seventy-seven, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, as well as of the Geographical Society, and had received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. A native of Polish Prussia, he devoted the earlier portion of his life to travels and explorations in America, the West Indies, China, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, &c. His "Physical Description" of the two last-named countries is a standard work. He was the first, it is stated, to foretell the existence of gold in Australia. In 1846-7 Count de Strzelecki was chosen agent to superintend the relief fund during the famine in Ireland, and so efficiently did he perform his arduous task that in requital he was made a C.B. He was subsequently a member of Lord Herbert's emigration committee, of the Crimean Army Fund committee, and of the Duke of Wellington's emigration committee.

MR. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

William Peere Williams-Freeman, Esq., of Pylewell Park, Hants, died, on the 15th inst., in his sixty-second year. He was a J.P. for the counties of Hants, Bucks, and Oxford, a D.L. for Oxfordshire, and its High Sheriff in 1838. Mr. Williams-Freeman, who received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, was eldest son of William Peere Williams-Freeman, Esq., of Fawley Court, Oxfordshire, by Frances Dorothea, his wife (afterwards Lady Napier), eldest daughter of the late Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq., of Hayes Park, Middlesex, and was grandson of William Peere Williams, Senior Admiral of the Fleet, who assumed the additional surname and arms of Freeman, and died in 1832, aged ninety. The late Mr. Williams-Freeman married, July 23, 1833, Frances Augusta, third daughter of Wyrley Birch, Esq., of Wretham Hall, Norfolk, and leaves a large family. William Peere Williams (the author of the "Reports"), whose eldest son, Sir Hutchins Williams, was created a Baronet in 1847, was grandfather of Admiral Peere Williams, mentioned above.

ARCHDEACON POLLOCK.

The Ven. William Pollock, D.D., Honorary Canon and late Archdeacon of Chester, Vicar of Bowdon, died at Devonshire-place, Cloughton, Birkenhead, on the 11th inst., in his sixty-first year. He was well known and highly esteemed in Liverpool, and was brother to the late Joseph Pollock, Esq., Judge of the County Court in that town. The Archdeacon was educated in Dublin, and, having been ordained, was successively Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Stockport, of Christ Church, Macclesfield, Vicar of St. Helen's, Incumbent of St. Mark's Church, Liverpool, and finally Vicar of Bowdon, Cheshire. In the last-named place he succeeded, by energy and perseverance, in restoring the church, at great cost, besides erecting schools and a new vicarage. Some six years ago he was appointed Rural Dean, and shortly afterwards Honorary Canon and Archdeacon of Chester, which post he resigned in 1870.

DR. CANDLISH.

The Rev. Robert Smith Candlish, D.D., an eminent Scottish divine, died in Edinburgh on the 19th inst. He was born in 1807, was educated at Glasgow, and afterwards became a private tutor at Eton. Having been licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1828, and appointed, in 1829, Minister of St. Andrew's, in that city, Dr. Candlish soon became distinguished as a preacher. In 1843 he left the Scotch Kirk for the Free Church, and in 1845 publicly identified himself as a powerful advocate for the establishment of the Evangelical Alliance. In 1847 he was nominated Professor of Divinity in New College, Edinburgh, and subsequently, on the death of Dr. Cunningham, was appointed Principal of that college. Among Dr. Candlish's religious and theological works may be mentioned—"Con-

tributions towards the Exposition of the Book of Genesis;" "The Atonement, its Reality and Extent;" "Scripture Characters, and Miscellanies;" "Life in a Risen Saviour;" "The Two Great Commandments;" &c.; and he also contributed largely to periodical literature.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

J. L. Shoburness.—We really must decline in future to give up space to correspondents who, with the chessmate in one move staring them in the face, talk about the "profundity" of the solution.

J. P.—The emendation comes too late, we are sorry to say, when the problem has been published. Nobody needs it.

J. J. Hissay.—The mate is seen at a glance.

R. D. T.—Will you be good enough to supply the variation in your problem where Black moves 1. K to Q B 5th?

MIDLOTHIAN.—1. There is a strong Chess Club at Glasgow, and the Glasgow Weekly Herald stimulates interest in the game by a capital column of Chess every Saturday. 2. "Gamma" and "Delta," we are glad to know, are still living, and still rank among the best players in Scotland.

HILDA.—1. You cannot legally castle if your King has to cross a square attacked by an enemy's piece or Pawn. 2. Under the circumstances mentioned, you are obliged to take the Knight with one of the three pieces; but you are quite at liberty to pause and consider with which you can most advantageously make the capture.

SHREFFY SPENC.—An elegant little problem.

H. C. T., W. M., F. G., D. W., H. K., DELTA, M. P., LEX.—Received, with thanks, and now under consideration.

A. T., Newport.—1. Answered by letter last week. 2. Your problem has this peculiarity, it admits of two palpably easy solutions, and it cannot by any possibility be solved in the way you propose.

W. S. E.—It is now under consideration. From a first inspection we look upon it as a very clever stratagem.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1546 has been received from W. P. B.—M. D.—Joseph Janion—Philip—R. A.—Boz—H. D.—J. Allaire—Phiz—H. Ree—T. W., Canterbury—R. D. T.—T. A. Hind—Merlin—J. Bale of Otley—F. R. S.—M. P.—W. Lewis Wood—Bury Bee—Man Fred and Man Friday—G. S. W.—Conrad—W. P. W.—Philo—Box and Cox—M. G. E.—Margaria—Ralph and Mabel—Orlando—A. Clark—E. S.—W. G. R.—Ferdinand and Miranda—Charles Murray—Try Again—Clericus—A. Swede—G. of Ravenna.

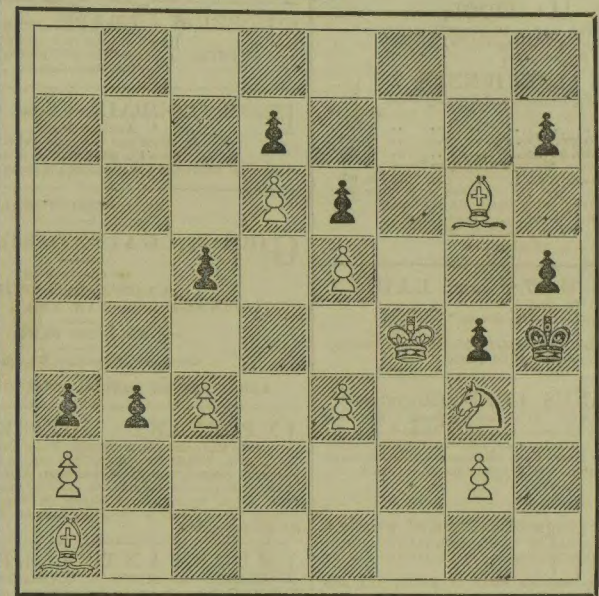
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1544.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 3rd P takes Q* 2. Kt to Q B 6th. Mate.
*1. P takes B, or Kt to Q 6th, or Kt to K 4th. There are other variations, which are obvious.

PROBLEM NO. 1548.

By MR. G. COLLINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB AND THE VIENNA CHESS CLUB.

The play in this important Match, which was adjourned in consequence of the Vienna Chess Tournament, having now been resumed, we are asked to give all the moves played up to this time.

LONDON GAME. VIENNA GAME.

London. Vienna. Vienna. London.

1. P to Q B 4th P to K 4th 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Kt 5th 2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to Q 6th B to K 2nd 3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. P to Q 4th P takes P 4. Kt takes P Q to R 5th
5. B to K B 4th P to Q B 3rd 5. Kt to Q Kt 5th B to Q Kt 5th
6. Kt takes B Kt takes Kt
7. Q takes P Castles
8. P to K 4th P to Q 4th
9. Castles B to K 3rd
10. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q 2nd
11. Kt to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
12. K P takes Q P to K B 4th
13. Kt to K 4th P takes P
14. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q Kt 3rd
15. B to K 5th Kt to B 3rd
16. Q to K B 4th Kt takes B
17. Q takes Kt Q to K Kt 4th
18. P to B 4th Q to Kt 3rd
19. P to Q B 5th Kt to Q 2nd
20. Q to Q 4th K R to Q sq
21. Kt takes P K to K B sq
22. Kt to K 3rd K to K Kt sq
23. B to Q B 4th Q R to Q B sq
24. K R to K sq B to K 5th
25. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q Kt 3rd
26. Q to Q 6th P takes P
27. Q to K 7th P takes P
28. R takes Kt R to K sq
29. Q to Q 6th Q takes Q
30. R takes Q B takes K Kt P
31. R to Q 4th B to Q 4th
32. R takes B R takes B (ch)
33. Kt takes R R takes R (ch)
34. K to Kt 2nd

CHESS IN MELBOURNE.

The following lively little Game between Mr. BURNS and an AMATEUR, the former giving his Q's Kt, we take from the Melbourne Leader.—(Remove Black's Q's Kt from the Board.—Sicilian Defence.)

BLACK (Mr. Burns). WHITE (Mr. —).

1. P to K 4th P to K B 4th
2. P to K B 4th P to K 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 4th
4. P to K 5th Kt to K R 3rd
5. B to K 2nd Kt to K B 4th
6. P to Q B 3rd Q to Q Kt 3rd
7. Castles B to K 2nd
8. P to K 4th Castles
9. P to K R 3rd B to Q 2nd
10. P to K Kt 4th Kt to K R 3rd
11. P to K B 5th P takes B P
12. P to K Kt 5th

13. P takes Kt
14. Kt to K R 2nd B takes K R P
15. R to K B 2nd B to K R 5th
16. R takes P Q to K Kt 3rd
17. Kt to K Kt 4th B to Kt 6th
18. B to Q 3rd Q to K 3rd
19. B to K B 5th Q to Kt 3rd
20. Kt to B 6th (ch)
21. B takes P (ch) P takes Kt
22. Q to R 5th (ch) K takes B
23. R takes P Resigns.

DINNER AT THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—About sixty gentlemen assembled at the banquet given by the members of this club at their rooms, on the 15th inst., to Messrs. Steinitz, Blackburn, and Bird, who

represented English chess play at the Vienna Tourney. The president of the club, Mr. Gastineau, occupied the chair. In proposing the health of the three champions in whose honour the entertainment was given, the chairman paid an eloquent tribute to the skill and gallantry with which those gentlemen had sustained the chess reputation of this country. The success they achieved must be gratifying to every English lover of the game, he said; but it was particularly so to the City of London Chess Club, of which all three were members. Messrs. Steinitz and Bird, in returning thanks for the honour done them by their brother members, spoke warmly in praise of the excellent arrangements and cordial hospitality of the managing committee of the Vienna Chess Club. A variety of toasts, including "Success to the Vienna Chess Club" and the health of Mr. Gastineau (the president), with their responses, and some interesting music, protracted the sitting, an eminently pleasant one, to a late hour. In the course of the evening there was mention of a match having been arranged between Messrs. Blackburn and Bird, which is to come off immediately; the winner of seven games to be conqueror. We shall be glad to hear that it has begun. It was announced also that Mr. Steinitz would play, at the club, twenty-one games simultaneously, on the first Wednesday in November.

THE HUDDERSFIELD CHESS CLUB.—On Saturday the first meeting of the Huddersfield Chess Club for the present season was held at the Queen Hotel, and was attended by gentlemen from Holmfirth, and new members resident in Huddersfield, as well as by old members of the club. Play commenced shortly after four o'clock, and continued until half-past six, when an adjournment was made to the refreshment-room, where an excellent repast had been provided, during the discussion of which the prospects of the club were talked over. Subsequently the annual meeting of the club, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, was held—the chair being occupied by Mr. John Watkinson, the president of the club. The officers appointed were Mr. John Watkinson, re-elected president; Dr. Scott re-elected vice-president; and Mr. E. Dyson, elected secretary, in the place of Mr. J. H. Finlinson, who has removed from Huddersfield to Newcastle-on-Tyne. In acknowledging his re-election, Mr. Watkinson adverted to the success of the club in the various contests in which it had engaged, and observed that it had now met continuously every winter for more than twenty years, which, he thought, was more than could be said of any other chess club in Yorkshire. Mr. Dyson, in response to the vote by which he was appointed secretary, alluded to the great work which had been done for the club by its previous secretaries, Mr. J. Watkinson and Mr. J. H. Finlinson, and stated that he should emulate the example which had been set by those gentlemen, and forward the interests of the club to the utmost of his power. The assembly then retired to the club-room and play was resumed, and continued until a little after ten o'clock.

EDUCATION.

The official order, by the Education Department, for the election of a new School Board for London (which is fixed to take place on Nov. 27), appoints the Recorder and the vestry clerks as the returning officers. The board is still to consist of forty-nine members, allotted according to the population of the districts; and the official expenses of the election, which have to be defrayed by the ratepayers, are estimated at £6000.

Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., presiding at the annual meeting of the Hanley School of Arts, on Monday, said the Government contemplated changes which were directly opposed to the development of the South Kensington Organisation of Science and Art. This had flourished under a management which ensured individual responsibility; but it was now proposed to hand it over to the trustees of the British Museum—a scheme which he denounced as absurd and impracticable, and which he predicted would end in failure. He appealed to the art and science students throughout the country not to allow a work which had produced such great fruits, which was so dearly prized by the country, and which was indispensable to its commercial, moral, and social progress, to be destroyed, and the means of their own instruction to be taken away or muddled in old-world decaying notions. He urged them to call upon their Parliamentary representatives to protect their rights and interests from unprincipled invasions and ignorant spoliation. Mr. Cole offered £50 towards the establishment of a local museum.

Lord Enfield, who attended the opening of some new schools at Millwall, remarked, in the course of the proceedings, that the Education Act had worked satisfactorily, and was likely to do a great and lasting good. He added that he should regret to see the present system of education superseded by a purely secular one.

The clergy, school managers, and others interested in Church education in Manchester, held a meeting yesterday week and passed a resolution to support the executive committee in taking the necessary steps for securing the election of seven Churchmen to serve on the School Board for Manchester.

The resolution of the Liverpool School Board to expend £160,000 in the purchase of new schools has aroused the opposition of the ratepayers, who met last Saturday and resolved to memorialise Mr. Forster, asking that the matter should not be finally determined upon until the feeling of the ratepayers has been ascertained by the election of a new board.

The Leeds School Board election is fixed for Nov. 22.

Sir E. Buckley, M.P., speaking at a meeting at Newcastle-under-Lyme, said the Education Act would do more good than the Permissive Bill in the way of reducing crime.

Upon the question of education in Ireland the result of the conference held by the Roman Catholic Bishops has sufficiently transpired. They pledge themselves to the denominational system, and propose that the Roman Catholic University, with training-colleges and seminaries affiliated to it, and in which the degrees will be conferred by Papal authority, shall be constituted the chief seat of education in the country.

An Admiralty circular has been received at Chatham Dockyard announcing that, in consequence of the deficiency displayed by the engineering students at the recent examination in practical engineering, their Lordships will in all future cases withhold certificates from the students unless they shall obtain at least fifty per cent of the total number of marks for practical engineering at the final examination for admission to Greenwich Royal Naval College.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held at Swindon last Saturday—Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P. for Cricklade, presiding—to promote the Swindon, Marlborough, and Andover Railway. This project is a revival of what was known some years ago as the Manchester and Southampton scheme. Among the speakers was Mr. Crawshaw, the eminent iron-master, who indorsed the project, promised it his support, and contended that the district to be opened up was the natural one to be supplied by the Forest of Dean with coal. Resolutions approving the scheme were also proposed by the Head Master of Marlborough College, the Mayor of Marlborough, merchants from Gloucester and other places, and by the superintendent of the Southampton Docks.

The late Sir Edwin Landseer, when at Ardverikie Lodge many years ago, made five drawings on the walls with pieces of burnt stick and red brick. The subjects were the three first ideas for "Stag at Bay," "Challenge," and "Forester's Family," and two large circular subjects of "Deer." These were destroyed by the fire at Ardverikie Lodge noticed in another column. But, happily, they were photographed some time ago, and the only set known to exist was for many years in the possession of Mr. Alexander Munro, the sculptor, of Edinburgh; he shortly before his death presented it to Mr. Samuel Carter, the animal-painter, who has consented to lend it to Mr. Algernon Graves for exhibition amongst the complete set of Sir Edwin's works. This set of photographs is all that remains of these curious and masterly sketches of our great painter.

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(As supplied by me to H.R.H. the Princess Louise of Hesse.) 27in. wide, all one price, 3s. 11d. per yard.

VELVETEENS, Incomparable. These goods are confined entirely to myself, and gave universal satisfaction last season. The prices are considerably reduced. The quality and finish improved.

First Price 1s. 11d. per yard.
Second ditto 2s. 6d. ..
Third ditto 3s. 6d. ..
Fourth ditto 4s. 6d. ..
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FRENCH MERINOS. Always in fashion. Forms a dress unrivalled of its kind.

Finest quality manufactured, 2s. 11d. per yard, 45 inches wide. Second quality, 1s. 11d. per yard.

TREBLE DIAGONAL. 1s. 11d. per yard, 28in. wide.

BEIGE-CASHMERE, 2s. 6d. per yard.

SATIN CLOTH. Best quality imported, 1s. 11d. per yard

CHEVIOT SERGE. This charming Scotch wool material will make up into one of the most stylish and useful Dresses or Costumes a lady can desire for travelling, &c. Price 30s. twelve yards, 2s. 6d. per yard, 28in. wide.

CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

ROUBAIX SERGE. I cannot speak too highly of this superior texture. It is a very soft material, clinging to the figure when draped more closely than most fabrics. Price 25s. ten yards, or 2s. 6d. per yard, Patterns free.

CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

SERGES, BEST, ALL WOOL. 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., and 2s. 6d. per yard.

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GRENADINES ALGERIENNES, for Weddings, Balls, Dinners, and Evening Wear.

GRENADINES 1s. 9d. ..
GRENADINES, Satin Stripe 1s. 9d. ..
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GRENADINES, Various 1s. 6d. ..

GRENADINES, ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES.

Stock Unrivalled. Prices most Economical.

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CASHMERE HATS FOR LADIES. Registered.

"The Novelty of the Season."

JAYS.

"Some of the black Hats ornamented with the new drooping feathers are eminently picturesque."—The Queen.

IMPROVED JANUS CORD (Registered).

To be had only at JAYS'. £1 11s. 6d. the Dress. For some years past Messrs. Jay have recommended Black Janus Cord as the best wearing material ever manufactured, a recommendation which countless purchasers of the Dress have confirmed. The Improved Janus Cord has both sides alike, but its price remains the same.

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FURS.—"If the prognostications of weather prophets should be realised by an unusually severe winter, it will be well for those who may be furnished with a resistance to the cold."—Daily Press.

Messrs. JAY have a very superior Stock of FURS, and also Mantles trimmed with Fur, for Mourning and Ordinary Costume, which they invite their Patrons to inspect, as early purchasers will secure the best advantages, both in selection and price.

JAYS'.

AUTUMN BLACK SILKS.—Ladies in search of this useful material will find a choice selection at Messrs. JAY'S for £55s. the Dress, or 7s. 6d. the yard. Costumes from the best French models made to price and order, with only the additional cost of trimmings.

"It would be impossible to give a detailed description of all the novel costumes imported by Messrs. Jay; but the silks made with square tunics, velvet sleeveless jackets, and velvet ashes looped up with jet buckles, the delicate grey silks trimmed with crimped platings and silver buckles, the violet silk and velvet costumes with steel buckles, are quite masterpieces in composition."—Messrs. Jay's "Autumn Fashions."

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THE PRICE OF WOOL.—There are daily large importations of Foreign Wools to the port of London, and yet the price is continually rising. Messrs. JAY, having made previous contracts for the best Woolen Goods in Roubaix, are enabled to sell the new Black Fabrics for Autumn and Winter without any advance in price.

JAYS'.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.

BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect.

at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S

Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinens, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.

These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics before they are sent to the various workrooms.

Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS.—The largest assortment of these beautiful Goods we are now offering at 1s. 4½d. per yard. Very soft and warm, brilliant colours, finest Saxony Woollens.

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WOOL SERGES EXTRAORDINARY. A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK now Selling at little more than half price. Beautiful Winter Colours, wide width. Price 7½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

VERY STYLISH COSTUMES, from 2gs. Elegant Bonnets and Hats, from 18s. 6d. Stylish Mantles and Polonaises, from 1 guinea.—Madame ELLIOT, 5, Great Portland-street, Regent-circus.

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Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN. A Layette for £20. List post-free.

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COSTUMES. Latest Paris Fashions. Best Materials and Make. Patterns free.

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PRETTY FLOWERS.—Superior Bouquets, for Town or Country. Bridal Bouquets from 15s.; Bridesmaids and other Bouquets from 5s. Bouquets from 2s. 6d.

W. HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, London, W.

NEW GOODS FROM PARIS.

PETER ROBINSON has now ready for inspection, at his MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

a choice selection of very beautiful Mantles, Silk and Material Costumes, Polonaises, Millinery, Flowers, Confections, and Fashionable Novelties,

which his Buyers have secured from the leading Houses.

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RUSSIAN SEAL FUR JACKETS. New Shapes, trimmed with a variety of Choice Furs, at moderate Prices.

PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

A GOOD BLACK SILK for £3 10s. the Dress of 14 yards (Degové's).

PETER ROBINSON, 256, Regent-street, W. For a Pattern direct to Regent-street, as above.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

Peter Robinson has now on Sale some very rich Black Silks purchased in Lyons very advantageously.

Excellent Black Gros Grains at 3s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. per yard, and Glacés 47s. to 69s. the Dress.

And Superior and most en-} at 8s. to 12s. 6d. per yard, during qualities 43s. to 47 10s. the Dress.

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MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

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Funerals Furnished on a moderate scale.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, 45s. to 5gs. Trimmed crapes.

SUPERIOR CRAPE.—Special Qualities, that will not spot with rain.

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FROM ROUBAIX.—New Goods for the Autumn Season, in Black and various novel textures, from 12s. 6d. the Dress upwards.

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GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO. are now showing

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST RUSSIAN SEAL JACKETS.

SELECTED SKINS.

Considerably less than Winter Prices.

ALBION HOUSE, 161 to 167, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—SALE of SEWELL and CO.'S STOCK, from Compton House, Soho.

HAVING, PEARCE, and STONE beg to apologise to Ladies for having so frequently to close their doors during the Sale, on account of the great pressure of business. The second portion of Sewell and Co.'s Stock, consisting of Sheetings, Flannels, Household and Family Linens, will be ready for Sale on Monday, the 27th inst., and following days.

IMPORTANT SALE.—HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE, of WATERLOO HOUSE, Pall-mall East and Cockspur-street, having purchased (at a large discount off the cost price) the ENTIRE STOCK of the old-established and well-known firm of SEWELL and CO., of Compton House, Soho, are NOW OFFERING it for SALE, upon exceedingly advantageous terms. The Stock is on Sale at Waterloo House, Cockspur-street, and Pall-mall East.

BOOTH and FOX'S DOWN QUILTS, SKIRTS, and VESTS.—Warmth without weight. Elegance, utility, and economy combined. No cold can penetrate a Down Garment. Invaluable to invalids. Beware of imitations. The genuine bear Booth and Fox's name. Sold by all Drapers.

SATIN SHOES, Best Quality, 5s. 8d. Post-free to any part of the Kingdom.—J. SPARKES HALL and SON, Bootmakers to the Queen, 308, Regent-street, London. Send outline of foot.

LADIES' CORK-SOLED ELASTIC BOOTS. for Damp Weather, 24s. Velvet Slippers, with bows, 3s. 6d.

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WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS are manufactured in every style of BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS. Suit for a Boy 4 ft. in height, C Class, 25s.; Class D, 30s. 6d. Prices ascending or descending according to size. Patterns free.

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J. and P. COATS' BEST SOFT SIX-CORD SEWING COTTON, suitable for all Sewing-Machines.

J. and P. COATS' EXTRA GLACE COTTON.—This cotton, being greatly improved in quality and finish, will be found unsurpassed for Machine or Hand Sewing. On reels, 100, 200, or 500 yards.

J. and P. COATS' OROCHET or TATTING COTTON, in skeins or on reels, of the finest quality. To be had of all Wholesale and Retail Drapers throughout the United Kingdom.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have them thoroughly cleansed and colours revived. Price 4d. &c. per yard. Bed and Mattress Purifiers. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

SILK DRESSES.—5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. are now our only prices for DYEING or CLEANING any size or quality METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY.

FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new, in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-Lists sent. METROPOLITAN STEAM DYEING and BLEACHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 472, New Oxford-street.

WATER CUSHIONS for INVALIDS (HOOPER'S), affording instant relief from pressure, and effectually preventing bed-sores by their ease, softness, and elasticity. Illustrated price-list free by post.—Hooper, Manufacturer of Water Mattresses and Water Cushions to the Queen, 7, Pall-mall East, S.W.; and at 55, Grosvenor-street, W.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

WANTED, Left-off CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Furniture, and Miscellaneous, &c. Highest value given. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on, by addressing Mr. or Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 3, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.; or, parcel being sent, P.O. orders. Est. 1800. Terms cash.

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Thirty Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded. Every Article warranted pure, of the best quality, and at the lowest possible prices.

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It is recommended by the highest medical men of the day, and sold by all Chemists, in Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 6s. each; and by J. L. Bragg, 14, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

HEALTHY DIGESTION. Nothing is so important to the human frame as healthy digestive organs, and when they are impaired, the popular and professional remedy is

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